



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



City Hall
Memorial Hall

)

,

10

11

12

13

14

15

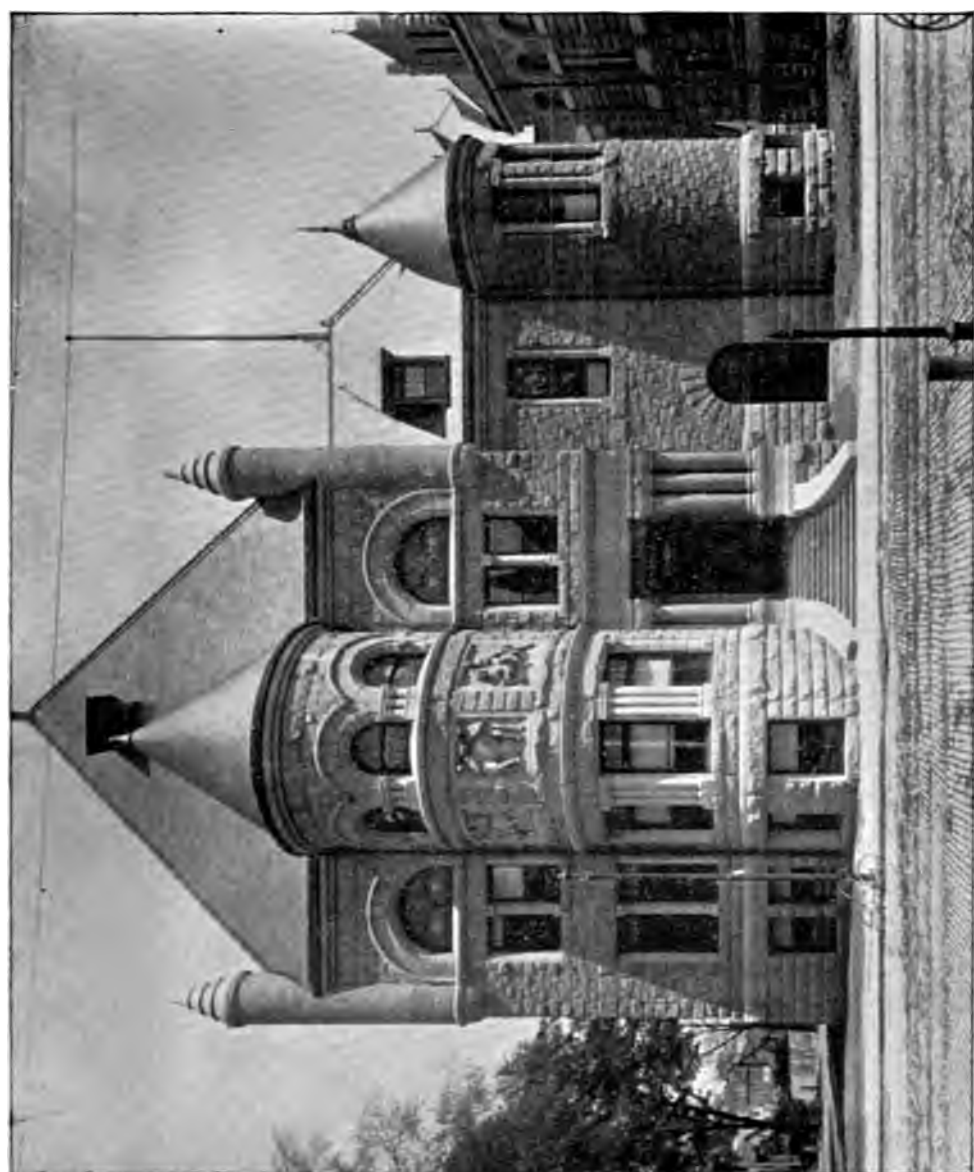
16

17

18



CITY HALL.



MEMORIAL HALL.



THE STORY OF THE
CITY HALL COMMISSION,

INCLUDING THE EXERCISES AT THE

Laying of the Corner Stones

AND THE

DEDICATION OF THE CITY HALL
AND MEMORIAL HALL.



EDITED BY PRENTISS WEBSTER.



LOWELL, MASS.:
CITIZEN NEWSPAPER CO., PRINTERS.
1894.

~~10336.70~~

U.S. 12231.10.29



7/15

MEMBERS OF
CITY GOVERNMENT OF LOWELL
DURING WHOSE
TERM OF SERVICES
THE CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL HALL
WERE ERECTED.

1888.

MAYOR.

CHARLES D. PALMER.

ALDERMEN.

GEORGE A. SCRIBNER,	EDWARD D. HOLDEN,
GEORGE E. PUTNAM,	ARTHUR STAPLES,
CHARLES RUNELS,	ROSWELL M. BOUTWELL,
CHARLES E. CARTER,	ALFRED M. CHADWICK, Ch'n.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Dennis A. Sullivan,
Dennis J. Leary,
Daniel Murphy,
Michael J. Garvey.

WARD 2.

Frank J. Sherwood,
Horace P. Beals,
Harry E. Shaw,
Pierre A. Brousseau.

WARD 3.

John F. Rogers,
Owen M. Donohoe,
Thomas J. Sparks,
*John F. Roane,
†Patrick H. Brosnahan.

WARD 4.

*Millard F. Wright,
Edmund B. Conant, President,
Jesse H. Shepard,
Richard Dobbins,
‡Alonzo G. Walsh.

WARD 5.

Charles C. Hartwell,
Clarence G. Coburn,
George W. Brothers,
Joseph S. Lapierre.

WARD 6.

William E. Westall,
Frank Brown,
Richard B. Allen,
Abbott Lawrence.

*Resigned.

†Elected to fill vacancy.

1889.

—
MAYOR.

CHARLES D. PALMER.

ALDERMEN.

GEORGE A. SCRIBNER,	ROSWELL M. BOUTWELL, Ch'n
WALTER M. SAWYER,	JOHN H. FULLER,
GEORGE E. PUTNAM,	WILLIAM F. SENTER,
EDWARD D. HOLDEN,	JOHN E. DRURY.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Patrick J. Savage,
Joseph H. Callahan,
Daniel H. Courtney,
William J. Johnson.

WARD 4.

B. Frank Hale,
Edwards Cheney,
Alonzo G. Walsh,
Frank Gray.

WARD 2.

*Samuel C. George,
Pierre A. Brousseau,
Arthur H. Cluer,
Frank J. Sherwood,
†James Stuart Murphy.

WARD 5.

Orford R. Blood,
Charles C. Hartwell,
Henry W. Ladd,
Henry J. Draper,

WARD 3.

Owen M. Donohoe,
Stephen Garrity,
Patrick H. Brosnahan,
Thomas J. Sparks.

WARD 6.

William E. Westall, President,
Abbott Lawrence,
Albert Crowell,
Frank Brown.

*Resigned.

†Elected to fill vacancy.

1890.

MAYOR.

CHARLES D. PALMER.

ALDERMEN.

ALBERT D. CARTER,	JOHN H. FULLER, Ch'n,
WATSON A. DICKINSON,	WALTER M. SAWYER,
JOHN E. DRURY,	SAMUEL E. SNOW,
EDMUND D. FLETCHER,	JOSEPH M. WILSON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Joseph H. Callahan,
Daniel H. Courtney,
William J. Johnson,
Patrick J. Savage.

WARD 4.

Edwards Cheney,
Frank Gray,
B. Frank Hale,
Alonzo G. Walsh, President.

WARD 2.

Newell Abare,
Arthur H. Cluer,
Walter C. Coburn,
James Stuart Murphy.

WARD 5.

Orford R. Blood,
Herbert M. Jacobs,
Henry W. Ladd,
Louis P. Turcotte,

WARD 3.

Patrick H. Brosnahan,
Robert C. Gallagher,
Charles L. Marren,
Thomas J. Sparks.

WARD 6.

Albert Crowell,
Daniel D. Driscoll,
James Gookin,
Edward F. Spalding.

1891.

MAYOR.

GEORGE W. FIFIELD.

ALDERMEN.

RICHARD B. ALLEN,	THOMAS J. ENRIGHT,
JAMES W. CASSIDY,	GEORGE H. FRYE,
JEREMIAH CROWLEY, Chairman,	STEPHEN B. PUFFER,
WATSON A. DICKINSON,	GEORGE F. TILTON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Patrick H. Barry,
James F. Doherty,
John J. Sullivan,
Peter F. Garrity.

WARD 4.

Edwin L. Giles,
Fred Horne,
Wallace G. Parkin,
Eugene C. Wallace.

WARD 2.

Newell Abare,
Adolphe Benard,
Walter C. Coburn,
George H. Marston.

WARD 5.

Herbert M. Jacobs.
George D. Kimball.
James A. Speirs,
Louis P. Turcotte.

WARD 3.

Patrick J. Baxter,
John J. Gilbride,
Charles H. Marren,
Thomas J. Sparks, President.

WARD 6.

James A. Cawley,
James J. Dolan,
Daniel D. Driscoll,
James Gookin.

1892.

MAYOR.

GEORGE W. FIFIELD.

ALDERMEN.

SAMUEL D. BUTTERWORTH,	STEPHEN J. JOHNSON,
JAMES W. CASSIDY,	FREEMAN W. PUFFER,
WILLIAM J. COUGHLIN,	FRANK E. STOWELL,
ALBERT A. HAGGETT, Chairman,	CHARLES F. VARNUM.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

John Brunette,
James O'Neil,
Joseph O'Rourke,
John J. Sullivan.

WARD 4.

Edwin L. Giles,
Fred Horne,
Wallace G. Parkin,
Moses Wyman.

WARD 2.

Adolphe Benard,
George H. Marston,
Frank Scott,
Hugh A. Thompson.

WARD 5.

Constant Henotte,
Patrick H. Kehoe,
Joseph A. McDonald,
Charles W. Swan.

WARD 3.

Patrick J. Baxter,
John J. Gilbride,
Thomas J. Sparks,
William H. Stafford.

WARD 6.

William T. Benson,
James J. Dolan,
Thomas F. Hoban,
Michael F. McCarthy.

1893.

MAYOR.

JOHN J. PICKMAN.

ALDERMEN.

GEORGE R. CHOATE,
GEORGE C. EVANS,
STEPHEN J. JOHNSON,
ELWYN W. LOVEJOY,

JOSEPH A. McDONALD,
FREEMAN W. PUFFER,
STEPHEN B. PUFFER,
WILLIAM E. WESTALL, Ch'n.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

John Brunette,
Patrick J. O'Brien,
James O'Neil,
Fred. H. Rourke.

WARD 4.

George E. Barclay,
William L. Hills,
Charles T. Killpartrick,
Moses Wyman.

WARD 2.

Charles H. Boisvert,
Frank Scott,
Hugh A. Thompson,
George H. Tryder.

WARD 5.

Cyrille Constantineau,
Patrick J. Custy,
Charles H. Noble,
James O'Sullivan.

WARD 3.

Frank Dunlap,
John J. Grady,
John Joseph O'Connor,
William H. Stafford.

WARD 6.

William T. Benson, President,
James J. Dolan,
Thomas F. Hoban,
Anthony Robinson.

1894.

MAYOR.

JOHN J. PICKMAN.

ALDERMEN.

CHARLES N. BAGLEY,	STEPHEN J. JOHNSON,
WATSON A. DICKINSON,	ELWYN W. LOVEJOY, Ch'n,
FRANK DUNLAP,	GEORGE E. STANLEY,
COOLIDGE R. JOHNSON,	WILLIAM E. WESTALL.

COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1.

Matthew M. Mansfield,
Patrick J. O'Brien,
Fred. H. Rourke,
John J. Ryan.

WARD 2.

J. Henry Collins,
John G. Gordon,
Fred. W. Sanborn,
George H. Tryder.

WARD 3.

Joseph H. Gormley,
John J. O'Connell,
John Joseph O'Connor,
Thomas J. Sparks, President.

WARD 4.

George E. Barclay,
William L. Hills,
Charles T. Killpartrick,
Luther F. Kittredge.

WARD 5.

Patrick J. Custy,
Frederick E. Labarge,
Charles H. Noble,
John Oliver.

WARD 6.

William T. Benson,
William F. Curtin,
Charles Riley,
Anthony Robinson.

BIOGRAPHIES OF
THE
MAYORS OF LOWELL,
WHO BY
VIRTUE OF THEIR POSITIONS WERE
CHAIRMEN EX-OFFICIO OF
THE COMMISSION.



HON. CHARLES DANA PALMER.

HON. CHARLES DANA PALMER

was born in Cambridge, Mass., on November 25, 1845. His early education was received in the Grammar and Public Latin Schools of Boston. In 1868 he was graduated from Harvard College. After graduation he entered at once on a business career, taking a position in the Washington Mills at Lawrence, where he remained until 1872. He then became interested in the manufacture of wool shoddy at North Chelmsford. He continued in this business for ten years. Coming to Lowell in 1875, he at once became identified with all movements for the improvement of the city, and in 1887 he was elected its chief magistrate.

During his first term of office, in 1888, the City Council took action in regard to the erection of the City Hall and Memorial Building. It had become quite evident that the cramped quarters of the city officials were no longer suitable for the transaction of the city's business, and the feeling which had gradually grown took shape in resolutions that the work should be immediately commenced.

Mayor Palmer appointed the commission.

He continued to be mayor until January, 1891, during which time he presided over the meetings of the board. Throughout his official career his administration was marked by sound judgment and rare executive ability.



HON. GEORGE W. FIFIELD.

HON. GEORGE W. FIFIELD

was born in Belmont, N. H., in 1848. After passing through the various grades of the public schools of his native town, he was graduated from Gilmanton Academy. Being of an ingenious frame of mind he took to mechanics, and soon mastered the principles, as is evidenced by his numerous practical and valuable inventions, made early in life and continuing at the present time. In 1873 he came to Lowell and engaged in the manufacture of iron working machinery. He began in a modest way, and his business has increased until he is now the largest manufacturer of engine lathes in the country.

His first political office was that of alderman, to which he was elected in 1882 and 1883.

In 1890 he was placed in nomination for mayor, and was elected. The following year he was re-elected to the same office, to which he brought the same sound judgment which had governed him throughout his successful business career, and placed him in the front rank of the men of Lowell.

He has been president of the Lowell Electric Light Co. since it was organized, and is a director and president of the Appleton National Bank.

He became a member of the City Hall Commission in 1890 by virtue of his election as mayor, and served in that body during his term of office as mayor.



HON. JOHN JAMES PICKMAN.

HON. JOHN JAMES PICKMAN,

the present Mayor of Lowell, was born in Lowell, January 9, 1850. He comes from rugged Scotch stock, the son of David Pickman, who as a mechanic earned a distinguished reputation for sturdy honesty and sterling worth. After passing through the various grades of the public schools he was graduated from the High School in 1866. He at once began the study of law, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1869. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law, in which sphere he has attained high honor and enjoys the well earned reputation of an industrious, painstaking attorney and a wise and discreet counsellor.

In 1876 and 1877 he was chosen a member of the Common Council. In 1879 he was sent to the Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives and was re-elected the following year. In 1882 he was chosen a member of the School Board, on which he served until 1885, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Police Court of Lowell. In 1886 he was elected City Solicitor. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated for the office of Mayor and was elected, and re-elected in 1893.

Mayor Pickman is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, F. A. M., the Franklin, Vesper and Nanamocomuck Clubs, and has done service as the president of the Republican Club. He became a member of the City Hall Commission, by virtue of his office, in 1893.

BIOGRAPHIES OF
THE
MEMBERS OF THE
CITY HALL COMMISSION.

TABLE OF SERVICE.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, August 17, 1888. Died July 28, 1892.

PRENTISS WEBSTER, August 17, 1888.

GEORGE RUNELS, August 17, 1888.

JOHN F. HOWE, August 17, 1888. Died September 24, 1891.

JOHN WELCH, August 17, 1888.

JAMES B. FRANCIS, August 17, 1888. Resigned March 28, 1891.

ALBERT A. HAGGETT, April 21, 1891.

WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON, January 26, 1892.

FRANCIS C. PLUNKETT, December 20, 1892.



JOHN FAIRFIELD PHILLIPS.

JOHN FAIRFIELD PHILLIPS

was born in Saco, Me., in 1840. At an early age he entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and served in a number of capacities until in 1876 he was made agent of the then western division. Mr. Phillips was thoroughly conversant with every phase of the railroad business, and at the time of his death was one of the best known division agents in New England.

He was honored by his fellow citizens in 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1886 by elections to the Board of Aldermen, which position he held with credit to the city and to himself.

In 1888 he was appointed a member of the City Hall Commission and died while in office, July 28, 1892.



FRANCIS CHARLES PLUNKETT, M. D.

FRANCIS CHARLES PLUNKETT, M. D.,

is a native of Castlemore House, County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born March 13, 1844. His education was obtained in the diocesan seminary of Acowry, at Ballaghderin, in the same county. In 1859 he passed the preliminary examination at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, and was apprenticed to Dr. Andrew Dillon. After being graduated from this institution in 1863, he passed a year at the Ballaghderin and Loughlin dispensaries.

Coming to this country in 1864, he enlisted as an assistant surgeon in the 183d Ohio volunteers. At the end of a year's service he was mustered out. He then took charge of the Berry House Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., and subsequently served on the Invalid Corps at Washington. He passed the examination for assistant surgeon in the United States army, but declined a commission.

Soon after, Dr. Plunkett came to Lowell, where he has been in general practice ever since. He was on the original staff of St. John's Hospital, and was a consulting physician to the Board of Health in the small pox epidemic in 1871. In 1887 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is surgeon and president of the medical staff of St. John's Hospital and president of the North District Medical Society.

Dr. Plunkett was appointed a member of the City Hall Commission in October, 1892, to succeed Mr. John F. Phillips, deceased.



PRENTISS WEBSTER, ESQ.

PRENTISS WEBSTER, ESQ.,

was born in Lowell in 1851, the son of William Prentiss Webster and Susan Hildreth Webster. He graduated from our public schools and was fitted for Harvard College. In 1869 he went to Germany with his father, who received the appointment of Consul General to Frankfort-on-the-Main. He entered the University of Heidelberg as a law student and pursued his studies at Strassburg, where he graduated in 1871.

In 1873 he was appointed United States Consul at Mayence in Germany, which position he held until March 1877, when he resigned to return to Lowell and pursued the study of the law.

He travelled extensively in Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain during his life of eight years in Europe, where he thoroughly acquainted himself in the German and French Languages.

After his return he read law with Hon. Henry W. Paine of Boston and John Davis, Esq., of Lowell, prior to his examination for admission to the bar in 1880. After his admission he practised his profession for one year in Lowell and then went into partnership with General Butler, with whom he was associated until the General's death in 1892.

Mr. Webster is engaged in the practice of the law with offices in Lowell and in Boston. He has written extensively for the press and for law magazines, and in 1890 published a work on Citizenship, which has already secured recognition as an authority in text books. He has never been a candidate for public office and his appointment in August, 1888, to the City Hall Commission was his first municipal honor.

He has been the Secretary of the Commission since its organization.



HON. GEORGE RUNELS.

HON. GEORGE RUNELS

was born in Warren, N. H., February 3, 1823, and came to Lowell in 1840. In 1841 he went to sea and was for four years among the islands of the South Pacific. He visited Australia, China, India and about 300 of the different islands in that part of the world, having been shipwrecked near the Fijis.

In 1845 he returned to Lowell and worked at his trade of stone cutting. In 1846 he established a firm as stone contractor, and remained in that business for thirty-six years, during which time he furnished material and set in place tons upon tons of granite in both public and private buildings, in leading cities of New England. These attest to his skill and workmanship, and when he retired from his years of labor, he took with him a practical experience such as few men possessed.

He has been honored by his fellow citizens by an election to the common council and to the board of aldermen, and in 1882 was chosen the chief executive of the city.

In 1888 he was appointed a member of the City Hall Commission.

The Lowell Jail; Masonic Temple, Boston; Girard Building, Philadelphia; Booth's Theatre, New York; Thatcher's Island Light Houses at Rockport, Mass.; New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s Building, Boston; and many other structures in New England are monuments of his work.

When a young man shipwrecked on the Fiji Islands he was picked up and taken to New Zealand, where he aided in the construction of the first wharf on the island, at what is known as Bay of Islands.

Mr. Runels was married in 1845, and has two sons, Charles and Henry, who succeeded him in the business of stone contractors.



JOHN F. HOWE.

JOHN F. HOWE

was born in Barrington, N. H., September 22, 1824. He received his early education in the public schools of that place and in Rochester, where he learned his trade as a carpenter. At the age of twenty-one he went to Boston, where he remained a year. Then came to Lowell, formed a co-partnership with his brother, Henry C. Howe, under the firm name of H. C. & J. F. Howe, and carried on the business of contractor and builder for forty-five years, when, in 1890, the co-partnership was dissolved.

During this period of successful business Mr. Howe had much to do with the alteration and erection of the large mills in Lowell, Dover, Great Falls, Holyoke and Chicopee, and was recognized as an expert in mill construction. He had charge of the entire rebuilding of the Washington Mills plant in Lawrence. Aside from the extensive mill work carried on, the firm erected many public and private buildings in Lowell and elsewhere, in particular the Hotel Vendome in Boston, which was under the direct supervision of Mr. Howe. In connection with their work as contractors the firm managed an extensive lumber trade in Lowell. Mr. Howe was honored by his fellow-citizens in 1857 and 1858 by elections to the Common Council, and in 1859 and 1885 by elections to the Board of Aldermen. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the City Hall Commission, and died September 25, 1891, while in office. He was essentially a home man and passed his life active in business and devoted to his domestic cares.



HON. WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON.

HON. WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON

was born in Lowell, June 25, 1832. He is the son of William and Mary Livingston, who came to Lowell several years before his birth. His father was engaged in the sale of lumber, grain and building materials, his place of business being very near where Mr. Livingston's office is now located.

He attended the primary, grammar and High schools of our city and finished his education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton.

After his school days were over he began his career as a business man, following in the foot-steps of his father, and taking the business at the latter's death in 1855.

Mr. Livingston has been called into political life more than once. He was alderman in 1867-8, and served in the state senate in 1875-6.

During the building of the water works, he was one of the water commissioners. He was chosen City Hall Commissioner to succeed the late John F. Howe, in October, 1891.

He is now vice president of the City Institution for Savings, and has been for more than twenty years director in the Appleton National Bank, and director of the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Livingston has grown up with our city, and has ever been one of our foremost and soundest business men.



C
HON. JOHN WELCH.

HON. JOHN WELCH

was born in 1849. He came to Lowell when he was a lad of six years.

He was only eleven when the civil war broke out, and a few days before he was twelve he had enlisted in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment as a drummer boy. Before the age of fourteen he had been in the engagements of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glen Dale, Malvern Hill, Bristol Station, Manassas, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. He was afterwards in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatch's Run, Weldon Railroad, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Welch has been in the furniture business since 1876, and for the past ten years has been established on Middlesex Street.

In 1881 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and was re-elected in '82. In 1886 he served a term in the Massachusetts Senate. He was chosen a member of the City Hall Commission in 1888.

Mr. Welch has been a member of Post 42, G. A. R., for twenty years, and in 1886 he was commander of that Post. He has always identified himself with every movement tending to aid and honor those who fought for their country.



JAMES BICHENO FRANCIS.

JAMES BICHENO FRANCIS

was born at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, England, May 18, 1815. He began his career at the early age of 14 in connection with the railroad work of his father. Later he entered the employ of the Great Western Canal and in April, 1833, came to the United States and joined the corps of engineers who had the construction of the Stonington railroad, and later came to Lowell. He laid the foundation for his career in his adopted city, under such men as Whistler, Storrow and Boyden, men who were then the leaders in the engineering world, and found himself in close contact with men like Appleton, Jackson and Boott, the pioneers of the industries of Lowell. Being industrious and ambitious he shared with them their responsibilities. He rose gradually to the front ranks in engineering, hydraulics and construction, in each of which he had made it his practice to be methodical and exact, until the year 1845 when he was chosen agent of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals, on the Merrimack River.

From this date his reputation increased; within ten years this self-made man was a leader among leaders in his chosen profession on this continent. His fame soon spread to Europe, and in the sixties he stood pre-eminent, not as a theorist, but as a thoroughly equipped practical engineer, whose opinion was sought in all gigantic undertakings.

An illustration of his thoroughness of study lies in his researches into the floods of the Merrimack River, and in consequence his erection of the guard locks, which on two occasions has saved the city of Lowell from the damages of raging waters, for which he should justly be crowned as the salvator of his adopted city.

He published his work on "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments," which became an authority on measurements, and wrote extensively for magazines.

He had been an alderman of the city, and a legislator, when in August 1888, he was appointed to the City Hall Commission, which position he held until his resignation in March, 1891.



COL. ALBERT A. HAGGETT.

COL. ALBERT A. HAGGETT

is essentially a Lowell boy, having been born here in the month of April, 1839. His early education and youthful experience was in the public schools until the age of fifteen, when he began to receive his business education as a runner in the office of the Middlesex Company. From this position he rose to the responsible one of paymaster, and through his hands have passed large sums of money to the operatives in the employ of the company. At the present time he fills this honorable and responsible position, enjoying the fullest confidence of the directors.

He has been honored by his fellow-citizens for his frankness, ability and integrity on probably more occasions than has fallen to the lot of but few of our citizens. In 1868, 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the Common Council and in 1870 was president of that body ; again in 1873 and again in 1875. In 1871 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen; again in 1876 and again in 1892, being chairman of the Board in 1876 and 1892. In 1869 he was a member of the Water Works Committee; a member of the Water Board in 1875 and again from 1878 to 1885, during which time he was president of the Board. In 1875 Gov. William Gaston appointed him to a Colonelcy on his staff. In 1883 he was appointed by Gov. Benj. F. Butler to the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, which position he held for two years. In 1876 and again in 1880 he was a District Delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1884 was chosen Alternate Delegate-at-Large from the State to the Democratic National Convention. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster, which office he held for four years. He was appointed to the City Hall Commission, to succeed Mr. James B. Francis, April 23, 1891.

**BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE ARCHITECTS
ON THE
CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL HALL.**

OTIS A. MERRILL,

of the firm of Merrill & Cutler, architects of the New City Hall, was born at Hudson, N. H., August 22, 1844. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 7th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served as a soldier in the war of the rebellion for three years. He served under Gen. Gillmore on Morris Island in the siege of Charleston, S. C., was at the battle of Olustee, Fla., under Gen. Seymour. In the campaign against Richmond and Petersburg, in 1864, was in the Army of the James under Gen. Butler; was at the taking of Fort Fisher and the City of Wilmington under Gen. Terry. He received a bronze medal of honor from Gen. Gillmore for gallant and meritorious conduct on Morris Island. Was in every battle (except one, while detailed for guard duty), skirmish and march of the war in which his regiment participated.

After the close of the war Mr. Merrill went to Haverhill, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and at the same time took up the study of architecture. In 1869 he came to Lowell and followed his trade until 1873, when he gave all his time to the study and practice of architecture. He was at first in business for himself, and then for a short time in partnership with Charles S. Eaton. In 1883 the firm of Merrill & Cutler was formed.

Among the buildings designed by this firm are the First Congregational Church, the Lowell Armory, Central Block and Odd Fellows' Building, Concord, N. H., High School Building, New Bedford Y. M. C. A. Building, and Wilton, N. H., Town Hall.

ARTHUR S. CUTLER,

of the firm of Merrill & Cutler, architects of the New City Hall, was born at Andover, October 17, 1854. He passed his boyhood at Andover and received his education in the public schools of Lawrence, afterward attending the art School in Boston.

Mr. Cutler taught school for a time at Salem, N. H., and at Collinsville, in Dracut.

In 1876 he entered the employ of Otis A. Merrill as draughtsman, and remained in that capacity until the partnership of Merrill & Cutler was formed in 1883. Since that time they have been the designers of many buildings in Lowell and in other places.

Mr. Cutler is a member of the First Congregational Church and has been superintendent of the Sunday School for the past 12 years. He is also an officer in William North Lodge of Masons.

F. W. STICKNEY,

architect of Memorial Hall, was born in Lowell, June 17, 1853, the son of Daniel and Betsy Stickney, educated in the public schools and studied architecture at the Boston Institute of Technology, and was awarded the prize offered by the Boston Society of Architects for best year's work. He then entered the office of Hartwell & Swarz, of Boston, and later opened an office on his own account in Boston. He has been actively engaged in his chosen occupation for thirteen years, during which time he has designed public and private buildings in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York City and in Lowell, where the Lowell High School, Moody School, Chelmsford Street School and Memorial Hall stand pre-eminent as the work of a skillful architect and profound student of architecture.

CONTRACTORS ON
THE CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL HALL.

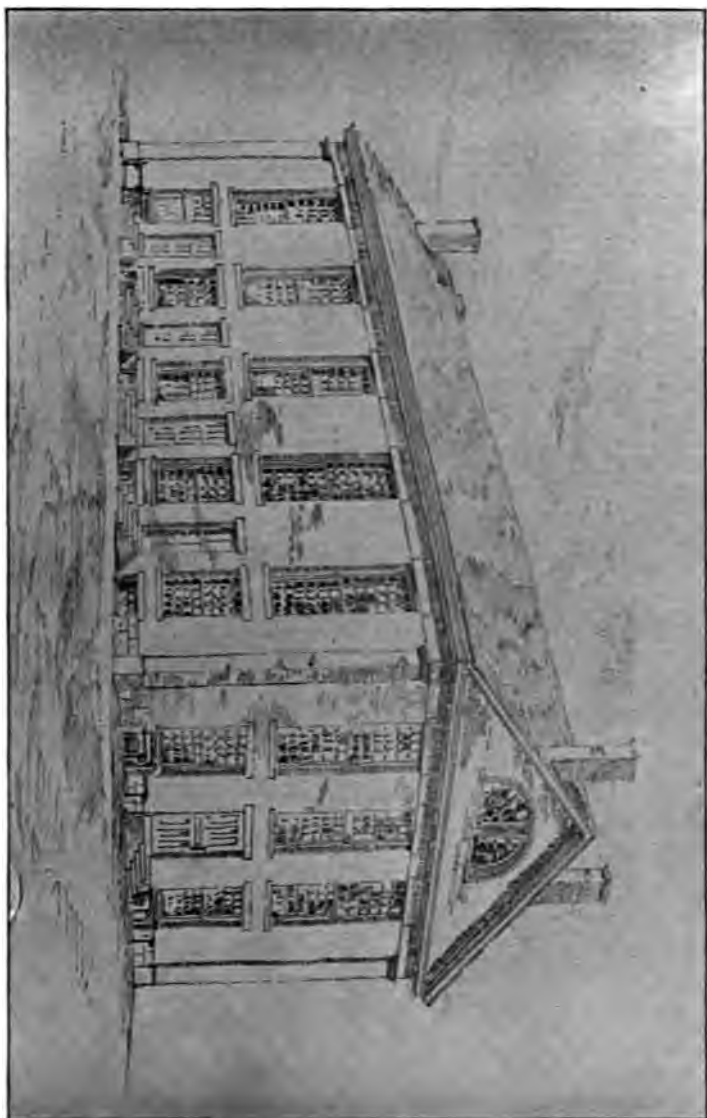
CITY HALL.

Merrill & Cutler, architects.
P. O'Hearn, Lowell, stone mason.
Cape Ann Granite Co., Bay View, Gloucester, granite.
Maine & N. H. Granite Co., Portland, Me., granite.
C. F. Foss & Co., Lowell, brick masonry.
Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., iron work.
W. H. Wiggin, Lowell, carpenter.
Farrell & Conaton, Lowell, plumbing.
H. R. Barker Mfg. Co., Lowell, heating.
Boston Blower Co., Boston, heating.
A. L. Kittredge & Co., Lowell, painting.
C. B. Coburn & Co., Lowell, glazing.
Derby & Morse, Lowell, electric wiring and lighting.
Eastern Electric L. and S., Lowell, electric bells.
Graves Elevator Co., Rochester, N. Y., elevator.
Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y., metallic vault work.
Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, vault work.
L. Haberstroh & Son, Boston, decoration.
Phipps, Slocum & Co., Boston, stained glass.
Seth Thomas Clock Co., New York, tower clock.
Alvin Lawrence, Lowell, clocks.
N. W. Turner Co., Boston, gas fixtures.
Charles E. Hall & Co., Boston, marble work.
Boston Terra Cotta Co., Boston, terra cotta.
Gustavino Fireproof Co., Boston, basement arches.
F. H. Holton & Co., Boston, copper, slating and roofing.
Thompson Hardware Co., Lowell, hardware.
O'Donnell & Gilbride, Lowell, carpets, draperies, rugs, desks
for aldermen, council and school board rooms, furniture for regis-
trars of voters and assessors.
C. I. Taylor & Co., Lowell, furniture for overseers of poor,
water department and treasurer, gallery seating for aldermanic
and council chambers, table, couch, etc., for surgeon's room.
Marshall & Crosby, Lowell, furniture for board of health, sur-
geon, auditor, city clerk, city messenger, superintendent of schools
and engineer's department.
W. H. Wiggin, Lowell, furniture for dispensary stores, truant
commissioners, wood vault fittings and clock case.
Adams & Co., Lowell, window shades and reporters' chairs.
Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Co., Boston, roll and flat top desks,
chairs, revolving book cases.
Paine's Furniture Co., Boston, furniture for mayor's reception
room and office.
Goodyear Gossamer Co., Lowell, rubber mats and fire hose.
G. E. Crawley, Boston, fireplace tiles and furniture.
Spencer & Co., Lowell, lettering directories.
T. Costello & Co., Lowell, tin boxes for vaults.
Conant Bros., & Bragg Co., Boston, mirrors.
Warren W. Hermann Co., Boston, cuspadors.
M. D. Jones & Co., Boston, umbrella stands.
French & Puffer, Lowell, waste baskets.
Cutler Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., mail chute.
Ames Mfg. Co., Chicopee, bronze tablets.

MEMORIAL HALL.

F. W. Stickney, architect.
Luther F. Kittredge, Lowell, foundation.
Maine & New Hampshire Granite Co., Redstone, N. H.,
stone cutting
C. F. Foss & Co., Lowell, brick mason and stone setting.
Chelmsford Foundry Co., North Chelmsford, Mass., iron work.
J. B. Varnum, Lowell, carpenter.
Fred H. Holton & Co., Boston, slate and metal work.
D. Moody Prescott, Lowell, lathing and plastering.
A. L. Kittredge & Co., Lowell, painting.
Farrell & Conaton, Lowell, plumbing.
Boston Blower Co., Boston, heating and ventilation.
Gastavino Fire Proof Construction Co., Boston, fire proof
arches for floors.
Bowker, Torrey & Co., Boston, marble work.
S. H. Jones, Lowell, gas piping.
Staples Bros., Lowell, drains.
A. B. & W. T. Westervelt, New York, book stacks and grills.
Wm. H. Spalding & Co., Lowell, painting the book stacks.
The Thompson Hardware Co., Lowell, hardware.
Ames Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Mass., bronze tablet.
The Eastern Electric Light and Storage Battery Co., Lowell,
electric wiring.
Thomas Costello & Co., Lowell, combination gas and electric
fixtures.
Derby & Morse, Lowell, wiring electric fixtures.
Redding, Baird & Co., Boston, stained glass.
C. B. Coburn & Co., Lowell, rough glass outside of stained glass
windows.
Amasa Pratt & Co., Lowell, other glass and sashes.
L. Haberstroh & Son, Boston, interior decorations.
O'Donnell & Gilbride, Lowell, linoleum, curtains and chairs.
Gookin Bros., Lowell, chairs.
C. I. Taylor & Co., Lowell, tables.
J. Fabyan Farr & Co., Lowell, card cases for catalogue room.
R. Judson Colcord, Lowell, book case.
Boston Terra Cotta Co., Boston, terra cotta memorial panels.
Charles Runels, Lowell, jobbing on stone.
Corps from the City Engineer's office, engineers.

THE OLD TOWN HALL AND
OLD CITY HALL.



THE OLD TOWN HALL.

BUILDING COMMITTEE OF OLD TOWN HALL.

**KIRK BOOTT, PAUL MOODY, JONATHAN TYLER,
ELISHA GLIDDEN, ELISHA FORD.**

CONTRACTORS ON OLD TOWN HALL.

Foundation and walls, Roger Ryan.
Carpenter work, Humphrey Webster and Joseph Dodge.
Roof and slating, John Warr.

THE OLD TOWN HALL AND OLD CITY HALL.

A review in part of the story of the old Town Hall erected in 1829 and 1830 seems quite proper which in frame for more than half a century served the Town Government and City Government of Lowell; for of its builders it may not be amiss to say that they builded better than they knew, when we glance at the old structure once the pride of the founders of the Town of Lowell, which with modifications continued in use for municipal purposes until vacated Oct. 14, 1893.

The act of incorporation of the Town of Lowell was signed on March 1, 1826. The first Town meeting was called March 2, 1826, by Joseph Locke, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, who issued a warrant to Kirk Boott to call the inhabitants of the Town of Lowell to meet together on March the sixth to accept the act of the Legislature, under which the town was incorporated, and establish a Town government. The meeting was called at Coburn's Tavern, near Pawtucket Falls, later known as the "Stone House." At a subsequent Town meeting in that year, the question of a Town Hall was first agitated, when as Article eleven in the warrant it appeared in the following form: To see if the Town will direct where their Town meetings shall hereafter be held.

At this time there had developed a strong Tavern competition between Coburn's Tavern and Frye's Tavern, in both of which places of entertainment for man and beast, there appears to have been all possible conveniences for holding meetings of long or short duration, as the twenty-three hundred inhabitants of the Town might wish. Accordingly, the meetings were held in one place and in the other, but not until Article eleven had been dismissed from the warrant.

The question was again raised at Town meeting held in April, 1829, by warrant under article seven at the request of Jonathan Tyler and others "to see if the Town will take any measures for the erection of a Town House." At this meeting, it was voted to choose a committee of eight in number to take into consideration the expediency, manner and place to erect a Town House, and make their report at the next town meeting in May. It was further voted that the Committee as above be nominated by the Chair, who nominated Elisha Glidden, Elisha Ford, Jonathan Tyler, Oliver M. Whipple, James Russell, Samuel Batchelder and Paul Moody; the Town voted to accept the above list. On motion of Joshua Swan, voted that Kirk Boott be added to the above committee.

At Town meeting of May 4th, 1829, it was voted to accept the report of a Committee chosen by the Town in April last to consider the expediency of building a Town House, which report is in the following words:

"Your Committee on reflecting how few years have elapsed since the incorporation of the Town are for-

cibly struck with its rapid increase, both in wealth and population. It has already obtained in point of numbers to the second place in the County, and, as yet, no symptoms of a check are to be discovered. With the present population reaching nearly, if not quite, to five thousand, it does appear expedient that a commodious and suitable place of assembly should at once be provided; and your Committee have no hesitation in recommending to the Town to build. And considering that the present time is favorable for the work, and that materials can now be procured for less than the usual rates, they recommend that the work should be immediately commenced and finished the present season as far as practicable. In fixing upon the location, your Committee have regarded chiefly its central position. The lot is opposite St. Anne's Church, and they have reason to believe it may be obtained for this object on favorable terms. It is a corner lot, having one hundred feet on Merrimack street, and ninety feet on a street extending from it toward the west, and is a parallelogram. The accompanying plan occupies nearly all the front, leaving on the east and back lines for air and light. The building will be ninety-four by sixty feet. The whole of the lower floor and cellar may be advantageously rent, and two rooms taken from the hall above for the present. In estimating the cost at eighteen thousand dollars including land, your Committee have been careful not to underrate it; and it is possible the whole may be completed within this sum. The estimates are founded on a substantial brick build-

ing having the front and the western sides of faced brick. The hall will be seventy-three feet eight inches by fifty-eight feet and twenty feet high. The lower story is divided into eight rooms, the cellar into four. Taking the present rate of rents as a guide, the income would amount to fifteen hundred dollars; but your Committee think it very safe to estimate it at twelve hundred dollars. The interest upon eighteen thousand is one thousand and eighty dollars, leaving a clear gain to the Town of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum besides the hall. There can be no difficulty in raising the whole or any part of this sum by loan on the credit of the Town for a term of years; but your Committee would recommend that, in agreeing to incur this debt, the Town should at the same time provide for its speedy and final extinguishment by pledging itself to raise annually some specific sum, which, together with any excess of income over and above the interest on the loan, should be regularly applied to discharge the principal. If one thousand dollars are raised annually for this purpose, and the income from rents should amount to no more than twelve hundred dollars per annum, the building will clear itself in 1842, while the whole tax raised by installments would be twelve thousand dollars only. The Town then would be possessed of a considerable revenue applicable to further improvements or the current annual expenses, All which is respectfully submitted.

ELISHA GLIDDEN, Chairman."

The report was accepted, and it was voted to choose

a Committee of five to see the object of the above report carried into execution on the credit of the Town, provided the expenses do not exceed eighteen thousand dollars; and Kirk Boott, Paul Moody, Jonathan Tyler, Elisha Glidden and Elisha Ford were chosen by ballot. It was further voted that the Town Treasurer pledge the credit of the Town by signing and executing any bond or other security which may be necessary for the purpose of building a Town Hall. It was further voted to raise one thousand dollars annually until the expense of erecting such Town House shall all be paid; and further voted that the Committee chosen to see the object of the above report carried into execution be limited at not over 33 1-3 cents per foot for the land pointed out in the report of the Committee. These votes not having been set forth in the warrant for the meeting, a warrant was ordered in which Article 2 for meeting May 11th, 1829, contained the call to see if the Town will authorize the Treasurer and his successors in office to borrow any sum not exceeding eighteen thousand dollars on the credit of the Town for the purpose of defraying the expense of purchasing land and building a Town Hall, as recommended by a Committee appointed by said Town on the fourth day of April last. At the meeting Article two was voted by the Town.

COST AND DIVISION OF THE EXPENSE OF THE
LOWELL TOWN HOUSE.

Land,		\$ 3,360.00
Foundation,	\$ 828.73	
Underpinning and other granite,	1,359.18	
Bricks,	2,585.64	
Lime,	284.50	
Mason work,	1,166.00	
Lumber, \$3,072.94; laths, \$99.90; hair,		
\$33.60,	3,216.44	
Mahogany,	38.82	
Carpenter, \$2,351.20; sashes, \$100.98,	2,452.18	
Paints, oil and painting,	594.18	
Glass,	434.74	
Slating,	716.66	
Lead, nails and hardware,	557.80	
Forged and cast iron,	296.55	
Funnel, \$60.00; soapstone, \$18.00,	78.00	
Tolls on brick, lime and slate,	97.95	
Freight,	.75	
Inside cornice and center pieces,	265.00	
Expense of well,	116.88	
Other labor,	193.95	
Teaming,	87.75	
Plans, models and superintendence,	188.90	\$15,560.60
		<u>\$18,920.60</u>

It thus appeared that the Committee had exceeded their appropriation, and they submitted their report to Town meeting in May, 1830, when provision was made to meet the extra expense from the rents which would accrue, and were accruing from the shops in the cellar basement, and stores in the first story. There were two entrances to the Town house. One from the end on what is now Shattuck street, which was located in the center of the building opening into an entry or

hallway, which extended with a width of about ten feet direct through the building to the other end on what is now City Hall Avenue; at the end on this Avenue and from the hallway were a flight of stairs leading to the second story above, and from a landing at the second story another flight of stairs led to the attic. Entering from Shattuck Street on the side to the south was the grocery store of one H. W. Hastings; next to the grocery was the post office with William Wyman as postmaster; and next a reading room kept by one John Adams. On the side to the north was the apothecary store of George H. Carleton, later Carleton & Hovey, and the hardware store of Alpheus Smith; these two stores occupied the entire front of the building extending back to the hallway mentioned. The basement was rented to two dealers in groceries, Atherton & Buttrick, occupying one half the basement, with an entrance to a bulkhead on what is now City Hall Avenue; and Frye & Abbott occupying the other half of the basement, with an entrance through a bulkhead from what is now the Shattuck Street end of the building.

These tenants paid in all, to the Town, the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars per year rent. The stores in the first story were about three feet above the level of the street, and were approached by steps, as were the entrances at either end of the building.

The second story was the Town Hall for Town meetings, at the easterly end of which, were two fair-sized rooms for the use of the Selectmen, Town Clerk, Treasurer and Assessors.

The attic was not designated for any special use.

At the Town meeting for March, 1831, a Committee of three was appointed consisting of Jonathan Tyler, Joel Lewis and Thomas P. Goodhue to ascertain if the hall in the Town House can be let on various suitable occasions so as to be any income to the Town. At the April meeting the following report of the Committee was accepted: "It is the opinion of the Committee that it is desirable and proper that some income should be derived from the use of the hall. They think that in addition to the use for which it is especially designed there are others to which it may be properly applied. It has been stated to your Committee that one of the religious societies is willing to pay a moderate rent for it for public worship on the Sabbath, and to supply a part of the seats themselves if the Town furnish the others. If this should be objectionable, they have no doubt that other occasions of letting it for appropriate purpose will be constantly offered. At the same time they are aware that little, if anything, ought to be paid for its use without more convenient seats for an audience. Your Committee ask leave to recommend that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars be placed at the disposal of the Selectmen from the money raised by the Town for contingent expenses, for the purpose of fitting up the hall with a view of letting it at a moderate rent on suitable occasions." The report was accepted.

Article seven of warrant for another meeting during 1831, was to see if the Town will cause a safe to be

placed in some part of the Town House for security of the books and records from destruction by fire.

It was so voted, and that the Selectmen procure a safe without delay.

LOWELL, 14 December, 1832.

March 30.	To materials for safe in Selectmen's room,	\$ 4.00
	To seven days' work on safe,	9.33
		<hr/>
	Received payment in full,	\$13.33

HUMPHREY WEBSTER.

Article six of warrant for meeting April 2nd, 1832, was to see if the Town will procure and cause to be placed upon the Town House a bell and clock. It was voted to choose a Committee to consider whether it be legal to raise money for such a purpose and to report at the next meeting. The Committee reported: That they had consulted some of the professional gentlemen respecting the legality of the question, and from the information obtained, are of the opinion that if the Town deem it necessary to have a bell and clock it would be legal for them to appropriate money for that purpose, but as the necessary appropriations made will probably exceed the amount of money raised, your Committee would recommend that further consideration of the subject be deferred to another year.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the question was finally disposed of the following year by ballot dismissing the article from the warrant at meeting July, 1833.

The lighting question had not troubled the inhabitants of the Town; for at April meeting, 1832, article

ten of the warrant was accepted by ballot "to see if the expediency of lighting the Town Hall with two chandeliers and the entry way would be considered." In pursuance hereof the chandeliers, to hold oil lamps, were hung in place.

It does not appear that any material changes were made in the exterior or interior of the building during the Township of Lowell.

In 1836, the first City Government met and organized in the Town Hall. It was immediately apparent that more space must be had for the business of the City. Mr. John Adams was ordered to vacate with his reading room and circulating library. This space was allotted to the Aldermen, City Clerk and Mayor, while the two rooms on the second floor were allotted to the Common Council, City Treasurer, and other officials.

During the year, seats at a cost of three hundred dollars were provided for the Hall.

Its use was general for religious, musical, political, military, and public purposes upon payment of a fee subject to one restriction passed by resolution of Oct. 3, 1836, that the joint Committee on public lands and buildings be instructed to make no engagements of the City Hall on Monday evenings for any purpose likely to disturb the deliberations of the Common Council.

During the year 1837, safes were procured for the City Treasurer and City Clerk, a new floor ordered for grocery stores in the basement, the sum of five hundred dollars appropriated to furnish the City Govern-

ment rooms, and the hall was whitewashed and window sash repaired, under the supervision of the Mayor. Subsequently, the attic was partitioned and furnished for use as Armories for the Militia Companies, and an entrance opened from Merrimack Street side opening into the Hall from end to end.

It does not appear that any further changes were made until the year 1844, when, pursuant to the Acts of the Legislature passed in 1842, 1843 and 1844, relating to School Libraries, the City Council passed an ordinance creating the City School Library. Whereupon further changes were made to the extent to taking the grocery store of Mr. Hastings and making such alterations as would accommodate the purpose of the Legislative Acts. On February 11th, 1845, this library was opened daily from two to five in the afternoon, and seven to nine in the evening, for an admission of fifty cents.

During the years 1846 and 1847, several projects were advanced for furnishing more space for the City Government; and the same came over to the Government of 1848. The discussions were on several schemes. The first was to take the entire City Hall Building for Government use; the second was to purchase the land east of the City Hall, build a three-story building, connect the second and third stories with the present City Hall, enlarging the hall proper, and lease the ground floors of both buildings for stores; the third was to purchase the interest of Middlesex County in deed to the Market House, remove the

County and Police Court, fit up the second and third stories for use of the City Government, leaving the old City Hall to be let for stores on the ground floor, and enlarge the hall above and let it for public use on payment of a fee therefor.

The first proposition was considered to be the more feasible, the second and third being dismissed from the considerations of the City Government; and yet the discussion continued until the year 1851, when it was learned that the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company contemplated the erection of a new one-story depot building at a cost of \$25,726.93, at the junction of Merrimack and Dutton Streets.

This gave rise to the argument that the city might take advantage of this contemplated structure by building the same higher and there provide for a large City Hall and offices for the Government. Negotiations were entered into by which the city was bound to pay the cost above the estimates of a one-story building which, including lighting and heating, was figured to be about \$25,000. During the year 1852, a perpetual lease was entered into between the City and Railroad Corporation subject to certain conditions therein set forth. The preamble to the lease reads, "and whereas the said City of Lowell are desirous of obtaining a proper and sufficient room for a City Hall, and the purposes connected therewith." This covers the argument adduced in behalf of a removal of the Government to that building which, when finished, was commented on by the Mayor as follows: "The

building is one of great architectural beauty, an ornament to the city, and reflects much credit upon those who have been instrumental in procuring the erection."

During the fall of 1852, and the year 1853, alterations were made in the City Hall to substantially its present internal arrangement at a cost of \$14,364.36; among the important changes were the lowering of the floor of the first story about two feet, and the raising of the ceiling of the Hall proper; the timbers of the second story were not changed, and the ceiling was raised in order to permit the construction of the third floor—for it will be remembered the height of the hall was only twenty feet, and the attic was in use for training purposes by the military companies. External alterations were not made above the first story; and in the first story only to provide more fashionable stores to increase the rent roll, which, in 1855, was "for stores \$1800."

In the year 1874, the question of more space for the transaction of city business was agitated. It was argued that modern windows be placed in the building; that a mansard roof be placed on the building in order to improve the outside appearance, and make it correspond with buildings on the street. This extra room would give ample space for the Aldermen and Councilmen in the upper story for their deliberations, and committee meetings; the auditor, treasurer and clerk could be given larger offices, and the water board brought under the same roof with the other city officials, the better to accommodate the public in the

transaction of their business. This argument was made in the interest of economy as against incurring large expenditures of money for a new City Hall as had been done in other cities.

In the year 1878, alterations were made in the City Hall on a plan sufficient to make it "answer the purposes of the City for many years."

In the year 1879, the question of a site for a new City Hall was raised and in pursuance of a popular vote the City Council decided to purchase the land lying west of Monument Square belonging to the Merrimack Company.

THE CITY SCHOOL LIBRARY.
THE CITY LIBRARY OF LOWELL.
TRUSTEES OF THE CITY LIBRARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LOWELL.

It appears from the records of the old Town Hall that soon after 1830 one John Adams became a tenant in that building, where he had a circulating library and reading room for the use of which he charged his visitors, and in this manner gained a comfortable livelihood. When Lowell became a municipality in 1836, the wants of the public were greater, and more space became necessary for the transaction of the public business. This interfered materially with the occupants of the building, and the famous center for learning, news and gossip, which consisted of an apothecary store, three groceries, a hardware store and circulating library with reading room and post office, where the country gentry were wont to congregate more or less daily. Mr. Adams was invited to remove, and with him went the library and reading matter. It does not appear that the city took any interest as a municipality in a library for some time after its organization under its charter, and the library of Mr. Adams may be considered to an extent an official literary institution.

In the years 1842, 1843 and 1844, the Legislature was much concerned about two questions, the one being the schools of the Commonwealth and the other being the dissemination of literature for the good of

the public, and to carry out their purpose certain acts were passed affecting the cities in that regard.

In accordance with this action of the Legislature the City Council passed an ordinance on the 20th day of May, 1844, creating the City School Library, which was located in the City Hall on the first floor to the right entering from what is now Shattuck Street. The library was placed in the charge of seven directors, consisting of the Mayor, who was Elisha Huntington, the President of the Common Council, who was John Clark, and five citizens, Homer Bartlett, Rev. J. B. Thayer, Josiah G. Abbott, Julian Abbott and Abner H. Brown.

The first meeting of the directors was held on the seventh day of June, 1844, and from that date to Feb. 11th, 1845, the directors were engaged in forming the nucleus of our present library with such books as in their good judgment were meet and proper for the public and the schools.

Mr. Josiah Hubbard was the first librarian and held the office from June 7, 1844, to Jan. 5, 1857, during which time the increase in the library necessitated its removal to the third story of the City Hall in the easterly end of the building, which was done in 1853 and 1854.

The library contained ten thousand volumes at this date and the chief head of the municipality took occasion to say in his inaugural: "The doors of this institution are thrown open to all our people by their paying the small annual sum of fifty cents. Thus it

will be seen that perhaps the cheapest employment to be found in our city is to read, and I am sure no employment is more useful."

J. J. Judkins succeeded Mr. Hubbard in office and officiated as librarian for one year, when he was succeeded by Eliphalet Hills, who officiated for one year; and he in turn was succeeded by H. W. Palmer, and he in turn by Charles A. Kimball who was librarian Jan. 2, 1860, to June 29, 1864.

It would seem from the tenure of office that the position was one much sought after; Mr. Hills held the office from Jan. 4, 1858, to Sept. 13, 1859, and Mr. Palmer from Sept. 13, 1859, to Jan. 2, 1860.

It was during the year 1860 that the ordinance creating the library was amended. The name was changed from City School Library to City Library of Lowell. The charge for use of the same had been fifty cents, which was made discretionary in the trustees not to exceed the rate of one dollar per year, except that each member of the City Council during his continuance in office shall be entitled to the privileges of the library free of charge.

George C. Edwards was librarian from June 29, 1864, to Jan. 6, 1868. Marshall H. Clough succeeded Edwards and held the office until Jan. 6, 1879, when he was succeeded by Joseph A. Green, who held the office for one year and in turn was succeeded by Marshall H. Clough who held the office to July 2, 1882.

In the year 1872 it became evident that the library

had outgrown its quarters in the City Hall and besides more space became necessary for the transaction of the business of the city; it was therefore removed to Masonic Temple, so-called, on Merrimack Street, where it remained until the summer of 1893, when it was removed to Memorial Hall.

In 1878 there was a strong feeling that the people should be freed from the burden of a tax for the use of their own books in the library. The question came before the City Council and it was decided that the tax should remain. The agitation continued, and in 1883 the library was made free and a free reading room was established.

On July 11, 1882, Frank P. Hill was elected librarian and held the office until Jan. 8, 1884, when he was succeeded in office by Henry S. Courtney, Esq., who had the office for one year and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Hill who held the office to Oct. 1, 1885. Mr. Charles H. Burbank was his immediate successor who resigned the office February 12, 1891.

During the year 1886 the City Council by ordinance transferred the election of librarian to the Board of Directors of the City Library. In 1888 an act was passed by the Legislature entitled "an act to incorporate the Trustees of the City Library of Lowell," which was approved April 17 of that year. By the terms of said act, the Trustees, six in number including the Mayor, who shall be ex-officio the president of the board, shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen and who shall be

citizens of Lowell. They shall appoint the librarian and assistants and may receive and hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, which amount shall not include the value of the books that are now in the library or may hereafter be added thereto.

Immediately following the approval of the act the Mayor appointed the following gentlemen Trustees: Hon. Geo. F. Richardson, Frank P. Putnam, Thomas Walsh, Stephen J. Johnson and Larkin T. Trull. On Jan. 14, 1891, the Trustees held their first meeting and took possession of the library.

On April 5 of this year a fire in the library building with water did great damage to the books, which were protected by insurance.

In July, 1891, Mr. Fred A. Chase was chosen librarian by the trustees and the library was re-opened from the effects of the fire in September of that year. There has been one change in the Board of Trustees, the appointment of Philip J. Farley, Esq., to succeed Mr. Thomas Walsh, whose term of office expired. During the month of May, 1893, the Memorial Hall was so far finished and furnished that a removal to that building was made and the building itself was surrendered by the City Hall Commission to the City Council of Lowell on June the third.

Since the Trustees have taken the management they have made extensive additions to the library, having increased the number of volumes during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 by more than one fifth its former

number, and during the year 1893 the average daily circulation was 457 volumes.

The library now numbers about 50,000 volumes of which may every citizen say: "*Nihil enim legit, quod non exceperet. Nullum est librum tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset.*"

The Commission sincerely hopes that sufficient space has been afforded for future generations. The fireproof book stack room has a capacity for one hundred and fifty thousand volumes with opportunity for increase to two hundred thousand.

The artistic taste displayed by the Trustees in the adornment of the interior walls with photographs of prominent buildings and historic spots and the setting about with plaster moulds of the genii of the past in letters, oratory and art, is warmly appreciated by the Commission, and gives to the citizens all the comforts of ease and learning.

THE CITY HALL AND
MEMORIAL HALL.

THE CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL HALL.

Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission for the erection of a new City Hall for the City of Lowell.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

APRIL 27TH, 1888.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council assembled, as follows :

1. That the work of construction shall be immediately commenced.
2. That all the details of the work shall be carried out under the supervision and general charge of a Commission to consist of seven citizens of Lowell, one of whom shall be the Mayor for the time being, and who shall be Chairman of the Commission.
3. That said Commission, with the exception of His Honor, the Mayor, shall be composed of citizens who do not hold any civic position, and its members shall serve without pay and shall incur no expenditure of money for which the City may be liable for payment, save when duly authorized so to do by special vote of the City Council ; and each ward in the City shall be represented by at least one member of the Commission, and members of said Commission shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen and shall serve until the work is completed.

The following appointments were made by Mayor Palmer and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen:

WARD ONE,	JOHN F. PHILLIPS,
WARD TWO,	PRENTISS WEBSTER,
WARD THREE,	GEORGE RUNELS,
WARD FOUR,	JOHN F. HOWE,
WARD FIVE,	JOHN WELCH,
WARD SIX,	JAMES B. FRANCIS.

The Commission organized on the twenty-ninth day of August by the selection of James B. Francis, Chairman, and Prentiss Webster, Secretary.

STORY OF THE COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of the Commission was of an informal character. The resolution under which it was created and from which it derived its powers was discussed in order that the scope of the authority might be fully understood. It was held to be quite evident that the intent was to create a Commission dissimilar in nature from a Committee of the City Government with general supervision and detailed charge of the erection of the buildings, authorized by special vote of the City Council to expend a fixed sum of money for the purposes stated. The two injunctions placed upon the members, first that they should serve the City without pay, and second that they should not enjoy the honor of civic distinction during their term of service, were obeyed. The Mayor as Chairman ex-officio, enjoyed the salary of his office, but nothing extra as the head of the Commission.

Aside from the discussion of the authority conferred by the City Council, the members were personally acquainted the one with the other, with one exception, where two members had never met to know each other. The formality of an introduction seemed somewhat ludicrous as between gentlemen who had been fellow-citizens for nearly one quarter of a century and had passed each other often in their daily duties in life. This done and the members were well at ease among themselves, and several points came up in conversation. Among them was the probable length of time within which the work could be completed; for this it was surmised that three years would suffice; and it was quite agreed that three years of the members' time and attention to supervision and details would be necessary.

The hope was expressed that there would be no serious conflicts of ideas or contests in carrying them out, but that harmony would guide all their efforts.

The question of banquets and junkets was frowned upon; to neither of which did the Commission devote any time, except that some of the members travelled into the East and farther North to inspect quarries at their own expense; a committee was away in

two or three instances and two lunches were enjoyed when the Commission deemed it necessary in the discharge of their duties, and away from Lowell; at none of which was a full Commission present. Nor did the Commission, or its members, accept of banquets or junkets from persons outside the Commission, except a lemonade treat from one of its architects at a meeting held in his office. The Commission was not, fortunately, constituted for such entertainments.

The question of politics, with the injunction that no party lines would be drawn on matters which might arise, came in for a few words of discussion, and it was quite generally agreed that they should not be raised or appeals made to the public in search of either moral support or certificates of character.

There was talent on the Commission which had mastered cube roots, mensuration, geometrical problems and trigonometric formulas. There were those who had had practical experience with foundations and the bearing powers of the earth's strata; there were those who were skilled in masonry walls, the workings of mechanical forces and the strength necessary to counteract them; there were those experienced in beams and their bending and gyration, stiffness and deflections; there were those versed in the theory and practice of roof trusses and the bearing strength of iron; in brief, the life of the make-up of the Commission had mostly treated of these questions and their analagous connections. Its members could point to structures and buildings, both public and private, charitable and penal institutions, on which, not in which, much time had been served and thought given.

Its members had travelled and had seen in the old world and in the new; some in youth before the mast and in the cabin; others in maturer years with all the comforts of modern conveniences.

In brief, the Commission felt conscious that its diversity of experience which made up the Commission could carry through the work in all its details without outside interference.

Clothed with the powers the members cheerfully undertook the work as a labor of love for their native or adopted city. A chairman pro tem was elected, and a scribe to record its doings.

PREPARING FOR THE WORK.

The Commission, after organization, proceeded to a discussion of requirements of the city; first, in regard to public halls, and second, in regard to the number of square feet of space necessary for the transaction of its business.

Upon consideration of the first question it was decided that under the existing agreements between the city and the Boston and Lowell Railroad the citizens were satisfactorily provided with suitable places for public meetings, and that there was no necessity for a public hall in the new city building. Upon reference to the files it was found that the city enjoyed a most ample hall 127 feet 4 inches by 80 feet 4 inches in the clear, with an annex hall 60 feet by 56 feet, with ante-rooms connected therewith. For thirty-four successive years the citizens had gathered in these halls for political, religious and social purposes, with scarce a murmur as to insufficiency of size or accommodations. Then, again, the building in which they were located when erected was one of the prides of the citizens of Lowell. Therefore, the Commission was loth to recommend any changes which would obliterate the land marks in which the fathers had taken such satisfaction and had built to meet the wants of future generations, and especially not recommend the disturbance of a building which was "one of great architectural beauty" in its day, an ornament to our city and which "reflected much credit upon those who were instrumental in its erection."

Upon consideration of the second question, the Commission was materially aided by the heads of departments, who reported the respective quantities of space necessary in future years for the public business. In some instances their reports were accompanied by sketches and plans for arrangement of space to facilitate the discharge of their duties.

In the meantime the petition of prominent citizens of Lowell was before the City Council asking for a memorial to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who went from Lowell, which was referred to the Commission.

REPORT OF A JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Joint Special Committee on Memorial Building of the City Council of the City of Lowell, to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin F. Butler and others for a Memorial Building, have attended to the business committed to them and report; that they unanimously recommend the reference of the subject of the Memorial Building to the City Hall Commission.

GEORGE A. SCRIBNER,
GEORGE A. PUTNAM,

FRANK J. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH S. LAPIERRE.

Read, accepted and recommendation adopted with the request that said Commission report back its recommendations to the City Council as soon as convenient.

**PETITION TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL
OF LOWELL.**

Respectfully represent your petitioners that a public meeting of citizens of said Lowell, held on the twenty-ninth day of November last past, the opinion was unanimously expressed that said city should erect some permanent memorial of those Lowell men who, in the war of 1861-65, on land and sea, sacrificed their own lives that the nation might live; that it was the sense of said meeting that a memorial building was preferable to an obelisk, and that thereupon Benjamin F. Butler, Frederic T. Greenhalge, Charles A. Stott, Josiah G. Peabody, Albert St. John Chambré, Smith Baker, Michael O'Brien, George N. Howard, John J. Donovan, Charles Cowley, John Welch, Charles A. R. Dimon, Herbert M. Jacobs, Charles H. Richardson, Freeman B. Shedd and James C. Abbott, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of erecting a building, the cost, style and location thereof, and whether it were preferable that the public library should be provided for in the same building, or whether the memorial building should be a separate and independent structure.

Your petitioners further represent that at another public meeting of citizens of Lowell, held on the twelfth day of May instant, said committee made a report of the results of their deliberations, which, after due deliberation, was unanimously adopted by said meeting, and of which the following are the most material parts, viz:

"Herewith is submitted a diagram of the tract of land commonly called 'The New City Hall Lot,' which is of regular shape, measuring on Colburn Street $172\frac{1}{8}$ feet, and on Merrimack Street $412\frac{1}{8}$ feet, on Moody Street $366\frac{1}{8}$ feet, and on Worthen Street $92\frac{1}{8}$ feet, containing $60,924\frac{1}{8}$ square feet. This diagram is drawn on a scale of 25 feet to the inch. With it are submitted two diagrams of blocks, one of which is 100 by 72 feet, the other 120 by 60 feet, the former being drawn to represent, for the present purpose, the new city hall, the latter to represent the memorial building.

It will appear by the diagrams that the capacity of the lot is such that the proposed memorial building might be erected on either side, or at either end of the new city hall. Should the new city hall be built with wings, it might be deemed desirable that the memorial building should form one of the wings, and the city library the other. Yet it would seem to be more desirable that the memorial hall, and the city library should be placed in a separate building.

We submit the items of an estimate of the cost of a building 60x120 feet, three stories high, together with diagrams of the several stories; the first or basement story to be devoted to the uses of the public reading room, the repair of books, etc.; the second to contain the library, and the third the memorial hall, and the reference room. We recommend that the memorial building be

built in plain Grecian style of rough ashlar granite, laid in courses, with an interior wall of brick, eight inches thick.

The cost of such a building, according to the accompanying estimate, including the plumbing and heating apparatus, would be \$68,557; and the best possible location seems to be the new City Hall lot.

The rent now paid by the city for the apartments occupied by the public library, is \$2300, or nearly four per cent. on the cost of such building, as is here proposed, capable of serving all the purposes of the library for many years to come, as well as the purposes of a Memorial Building.

By vote of the meeting first mentioned, power was given to said committee to add to their number at their discretion, and in the exercise thereof said committee have already added to their number the several gentlemen whose names are hereunto subscribed and not already named in the first paragraph of this petition.

By vote of the meeting last mentioned, said committee was unanimously requested to submit, and they do hereby submit, the foregoing plan for a public library building, and a Memorial Hall in combination, to the consideration of said City Council, praying that such action may be taken as will secure the execution of said plan in its general features.

To this end your petitioners respectfully pray for a hearing before the City Council upon this, their petition.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,	CHARLES A. STOTT,
F. T. GREENHALGE,	J. G. PEABODY,
A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE,	J. C. ABBOTT,
C. H. RICHARDSON,	CHARLES COWLEY,
W. A. STIMSON,	H. M. JACOBS,
A. A. DAVIS,	JOHN J. DONOVAN,
CHARLES A. R. DIMON,	JOHN WELCH,
FREEMAN B. SHEDD,	MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
SMITH BAKER,	GEORGE N. HOWARD.

May 30, 1883.

The Commission considered the petition in two aspects: First, with regard to a memorial to the men who went from Lowell, and second, with regard to a library for its citizens. Most cities and many towns had erected monuments and halls as memorials to posterity of the services which their soldier townsmen had rendered their country, and although many of those who went from Lowell and survived were settled elsewhere, and others who went from other cities and towns were settled here, the opinion prevailed that more localities had preserved the deeds of their soldiers, many of whom were located in Lowell; therefore the memories of the men who went from Lowell should be revered and a memorial erected to which those far away from Lowell and those in Lowell, of Lowell's sailors and soldiers, could point with feelings of pride as

their comrades who since settled here would do, when they looked to their former homes.

It was quite agreed that a suitable accommodation for a library should be provided and that the two could be properly combined as petitioned for.

Report of the City Hall Commission to City Council on petition of Benjamin F. Butler and others for a Memorial building to be used as a City library.

To the City Council of Lowell:—

The City Hall Commission, to whom was referred the report of the Joint Special Committee on a Memorial Building with the request that said Commission report back its recommendations to the City Council as soon as convenient, beg leave to report that in their judgment it is deemed advisable to erect a Memorial Building to be used as a City library on the City Hall lot.

The City Hall Commission begs leave to report further that under the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission, your Committee is of the opinion that it has not the power to proceed further in the premises as regards a Memorial Building and respectfully asks that its powers may be enlarged to include the right to proceed in the matter and report thereon to the Joint Committee of the City Council the amount required for the construction of a suitable building to be known as a Memorial Building to be used for a City library.

For the Commissioners.

PRENTISS WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Lowell, November 1st, 1888.

The Commission took under consideration the needs and requirements of the public in this regard in connection with the available land at its disposal. By some it was thought that more land should be secured; by others the lot under the charge of the Commission was believed to be sufficiently large. The extension of the lot to the westward was raised to what is now Tilden Street. Taxation and the borrowing of money for extravagant purposes were the arguments of the opposition to the suggestion that more land should be secured, which argument was supplemented with the possible description of the Commission by resignation of one of its members in case extravagance was allowed to govern the action of the board. It is quite certain, however, had the city been presented with a suitable lot at that time, the Commission would have suggested to the Council the location of the Memorial Hall on such a lot. What might have been called the extravagant and the economical views would have come together very quickly, and the

building perchance would now be distant, perhaps far distant, from its present location had the City Council approved its location elsewhere. In fact it was hoped that a munificent donor would come forward and relieve the emergency.

The opposition view prevailed, and a report was made to the City Council as to manner and form in which a Memorial, as petitioned for, and the public needs for a library could be subserved, calling the attention of the Government to the necessity of enlargement of powers in the Commission in case that work was to proceed under its supervision. The report was received, and the powers of the Commission enlarged.

JOINT RESOLUTION ENLARGING THE POWERS OF A COMMISSION.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Lowell, in City Council, as follows :

That the powers conferred on the Commission under, and by virtue of the Joint Resolution approved by the Mayor, April 27th, 1888, authorizing the appointment of a Commission be, and they hereby are enlarged as follows :

That said Commission as soon hereafter as may be, shall report to the Joint Committee on Finance, the amount required for the construction of a suitable building on the lot known as the City Hall Lot, to be known as a Memorial Building, to be used for a City Library, and said Committee on Finance shall recommend to the City Council such measures as may seem to them fit and proper for raising the required amount.

That the same powers be, and hereby are, conferred on said Commission as regards a Memorial Building to be used for a City Library as were conferred on said Commission by the Joint Resolution authorizing the appointment of a Commission.

Any expense incurred under authority of this Resolution shall be charged to the appropriation for City Hall Building lot.

The dimensions of the lot had been decided to be adequate for the purposes intended, when another question, that of availability, was raised ; this brought with it two minor considerations ; first, a feigned belief that in olden times a water course ran through the town, and in the vicinity, if not perhaps through this very lot, which brought with it visions of beds of quicksands, bottomless pits and insecurity of the buildings should they be erected ; and second, the subterranean canal on the northerly side of the lot might have a tendency to affect in course of time the stability of the structures. Experiments proved the contrary, and the questions settled themselves.

CUSTOMS OF ARCHITECTS.

When it became known that the buildings would probably be erected, sixty-seven architects applied for information, giving references, pointing to work which they had done, and expressing a desire to display their architectural knowledge. Only in one instance were the sympathies of the Commission aroused from the ordinary business course, which was where an architect took especial pains to notify the Commission that he was not in it for the money, but for fame.

Another was anxious to know if the Commission intended holding an exhibition for the public instruction; if so, he desired his name to appear, and that the sun should strike his drawing from the west.

Another was solicitous for his own reputation, and desired that the members of the Commission should be made known to him in order that he might inquire with whom he would have to deal.

Another was ready to come sixteen hundred miles, meet the Commission personally, and show the members how such things were done in his part of the country, inclosing a form of contract under which he had been accustomed to do such work.

Another was most anxious that in case plans should be asked for they should be passed upon by a professional arbiter, not by a committee, and argued: Suppose you are sick, you would not submit yourself to be examined, and prescribed for by your Town Council.

Another had finished a big job, which he forgot to name, and was ready to take right hold in Lowell.

Another anticipating a competition informed the Commission that competitions are hard things for architects. We are ambitious, and work like tigers for something that brings renown. Our work is ruinously costly; and if we fail, as many of us must, the years of plenty are often far from being sufficiently plenteous to supply the years of famine.

Another instructed the Commission in case of a competition, brains, and not fine drawings, were wanted.

Another addressed the committee for information, but neglected to give his own address.

Another inquired for the kind of population in Lowell, stating that the building should architecturally conform to the elements which compose it, esthetic if esthetic, if not, then more commonplace.

Another saw a notice in his local paper to the effect that Lowell would erect city buildings. He was fair in his letter when he stated he was after advertisement; he had got up plans for several 2½ story houses, and three or four cottages in fancy design. He did not expect any ghost of a show among experienced architects, but would like to try for practice, even if it does cost a few dollars for material.

Another wrote, if there is to be a competition, and the terms are reasonable, he will go into it.

This maze of correspondence was somewhat bewildering; yet, nothing was lost, it is believed, that would prove to be of service to the Commission. The letters were answered, and such information given as the Commission was possessed of.

Anonymous inclosures, such as suggestions for architectural competitions as drafted by architects' societies, with advice, conditions, and employment of architects, and clerks of the works were received, and filed. Information was forwarded as to prices for architects' labor: One per cent. on cost of building for preliminary studies; two and one-half per cent. for general drawings and specifications; three and one-half per cent. for details. As to furnishings, carpets, and such selections, the architects in some instances charge from twelve to fifteen per cent. on the cost for the exercise of their good taste. The Commission innocently felt that such might be the custom with the craft, and wondered if Theodorus when he built the Temple of Jupiter at Samos; if Andronicus when he built the Tower of the Winds at Athens; if Hermodorus when he built the Temple of Mars at Rome; Egbert, Buono, Michael Angelo, Wren, Hamilton, and Shinkel each, and all, were equally considerate to the Commissions under whom they sought employment. It becomes the Commission to subscribe to the custom, and renew its obligations for these voluntary contributions and unsolicited suggestions.

THE NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The memoranda for preliminary sketches were made sufficiently instructive to enable architects to understand the requirements; which were, plans of each floor, four elevations, two cross sections, and any further information which the architects might see fit to give. The drawings to be on white mounted paper, in black ink, free from figures or foliage on loose sheets. This latter instruction was imperative in order to place all competitors on an equal

footing, and free the Commission from any delusion covered amid colors, which so deceptively set off perspectives. This rule was not strictly adhered to, and whenever there was a violation of it, even in the presentation of an extra view highly illumined with artificial shading, it was not considered nor hung up for inspection. Italian skies, Oriental sunsets, picturesque shading in foreign tints, winter foliage, summer shrubbery, or moonlight nights, were ill advised in the competition.

The spaces for the various departments were given for both buildings, and assigned to floors. The competition was opened to all, and sketches to be submitted under motto and sealed. Other details of minor importances were set out in the memoranda, and the cost of the City Hall set at \$200,000, and Memorial Hall at \$100,000.

THE COMPETITION.

Before, and on the day named for receipt of sketches, there were replies from twenty-three architects; some from our own city, and most of them from the North, South, East and West, and Canada. At the same time there came to the Commission, letters from architects giving reasons why best results are not obtained from competition, and objections to furnishing sketches as asked for; from which it was surmised that many architects refrain from competitions, and solicit work on their reputations.

The mottoes were interesting. *Secundum Artem*. Light and air everywhere. *Simplicity*. *Ubi bene ibi patrie*. *Non quo sed quomodo*. *Fortune*. *Vista*. *Volunteer*. *Tempas omnia rendit*. *Hope*, and a variety of signs, seals and signals.

The sketches were displayed for the information of the Commissioners. There was the Greek, and the Gothic, the Basilical and Sarcenic, the Romanesque and Renaissance, separate and collective, and finally the Queen Anne; the one merged in the other, and several merged together. There were high towers, and low towers; pointed roofs and flat roofs; buildings separate, and all in one; out of which the Commission was to evolve such buildings as would meet the approval of their fellow citizens, or as one of the Commissioners put it "display these sketches to our citizens, and they need never go to Europe for architecture."

The study of the plans was commenced, and gradually one by one they were dropped out until only five remained for further consideration, to three of which prizes were to be awarded.

The rules which governed were : First, possibility of erection of the buildings for the sums named in the prospectus ; second, the internal arrangements of floor plans, and third, the perspectives, usefulness and attractive exterior were sought in combination if possible to be had, if not, then the former should control.

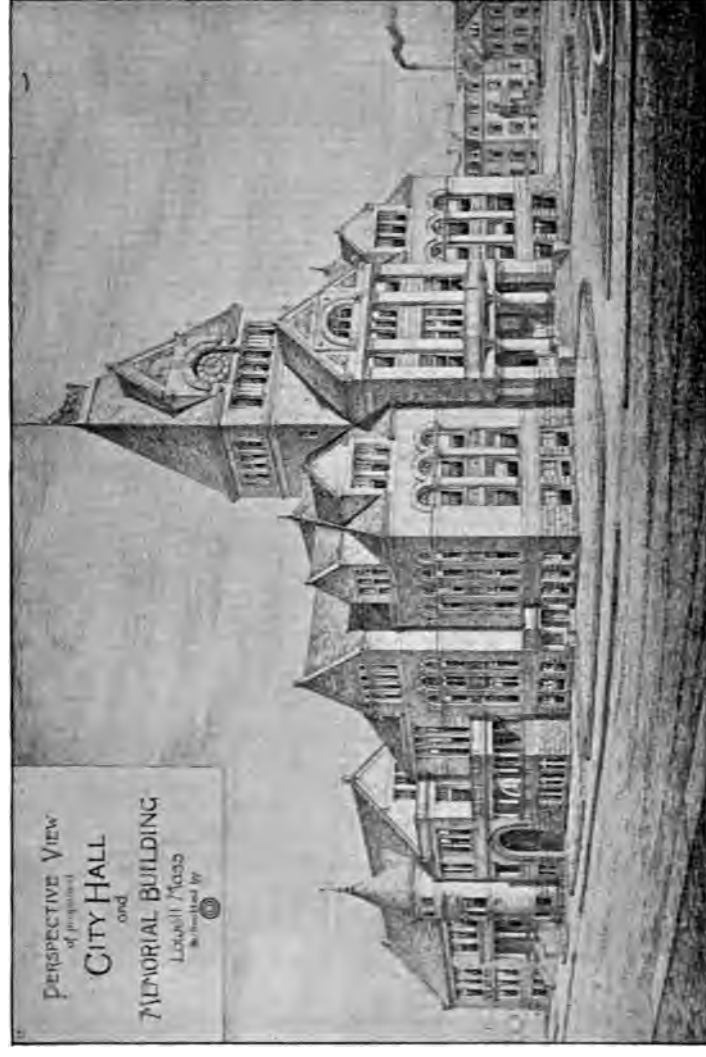
Two of the five were then dropped ; and utility, triangle and three rings were placed in contest for first prize. At this stage the commission decided to open the communications accompanying these three, which disclosed two Lowell and one Boston architects. The Commissioners congratulated themselves that two Lowell architects were among the prize winners, and it should be recorded as a remarkable occurrence in a contest of twenty-three architects. The question as to whom the first prize should be awarded was one of considerable moment ; it fell to "three rings," the amount being \$1,200 ; the second to "triangle," \$800 ; and the third to "utility," \$500. Four ballots were necessary to reach a conclusion for first prize, when by four votes to two, "three rings" took it ; one ballot was thrown for second prize, four to two, and the third prize fell to "utility."

Before the competitive sketches were returned the advice and instructions from architects were carefully considered with a view to obtain any new ideas in treatment of the lot and matters of materials and construction. From them the Commission received information both as to the architects and suggestions, for all of which the Commission felt very grateful. In one instance the building was to face Colburn street with side entrances from Merrimack and Moody and a high bay in semi-circular form to end on Worthen street ; the structure to be after the type of the fifteenth century in French renaissance.

In another instance the building was to face on Merrimack street, with one end on Colburn street, and rectangular in form, to extend down into the lot as far as the remarkable shape of the lot would permit.

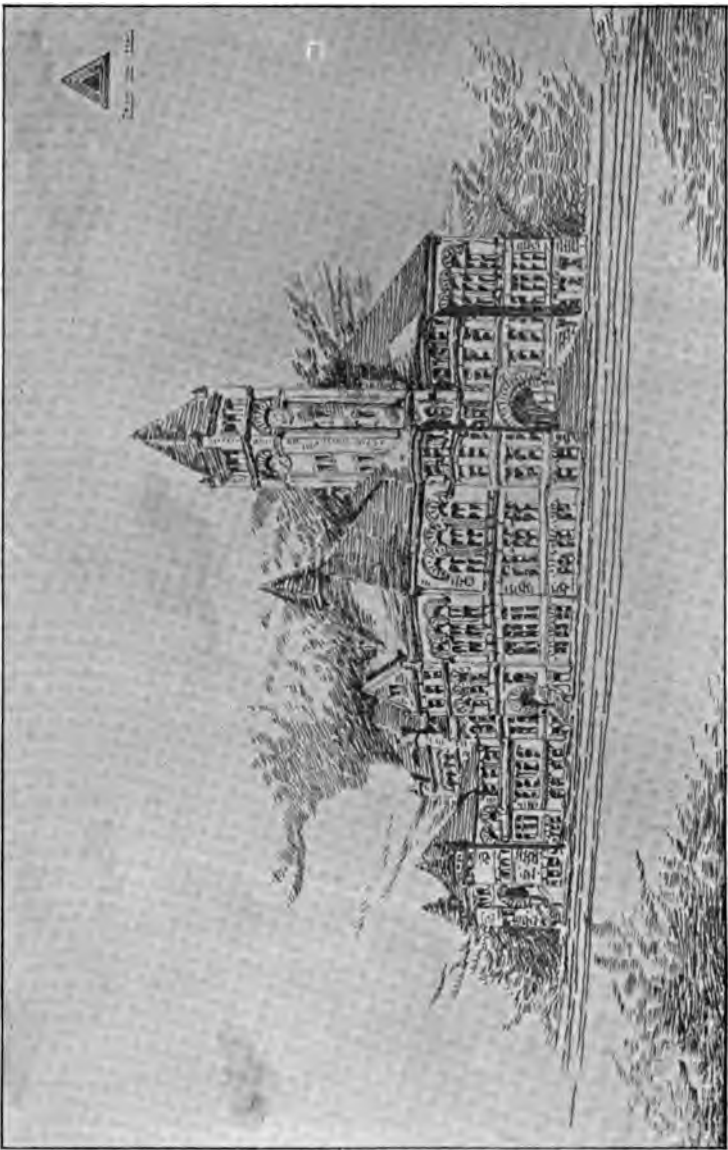
In another instance the comment was that the lot was a most difficult one to treat artistically, and the duty on the Commission was considered to be other than an enviable one. The scheme in this case was to square the lot, throw the rest into the streets and cover the square with a substantially square structure four stories high under a flat roof.

In another instance the lot itself was considered, and the structure was to be as irregular in form as the lot was in shape.

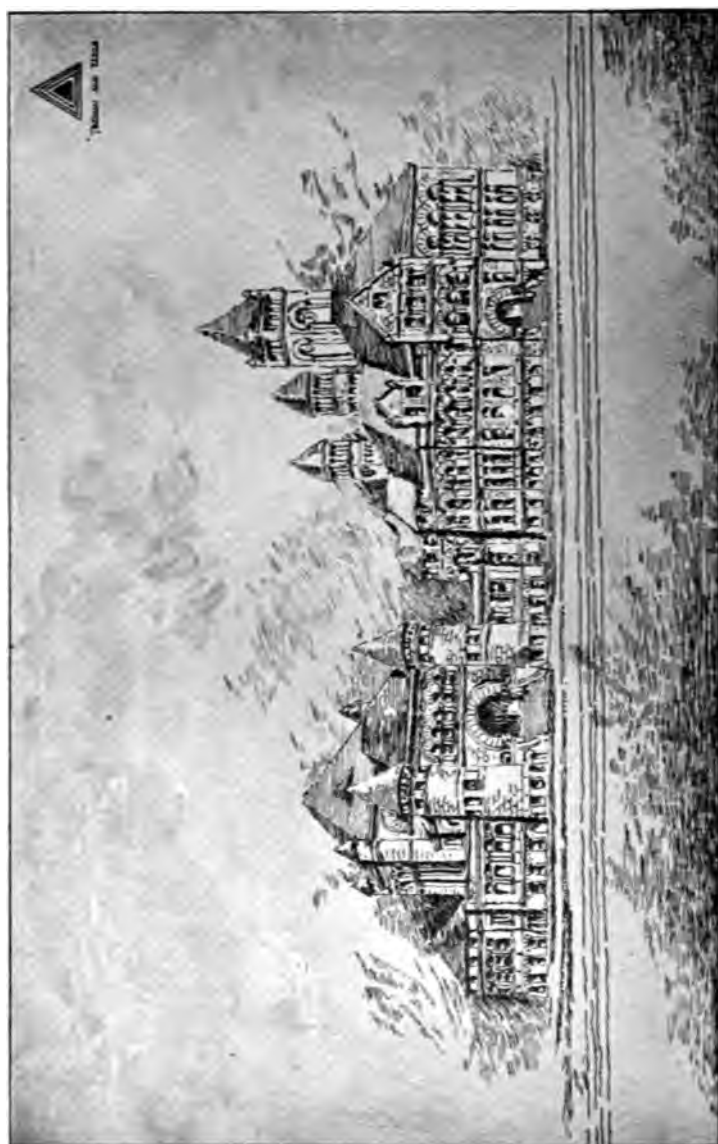


PERSPECTIVE VIEW
of proposed
CITY HALL
and
MEMORIAL BUILDING
Lowell, Mass.
As awarded by

FIRST PRIZE PLAN.



SECOND PRIZE PLAN.



SECOND PRIZE PLAN.



THIRD PRIZE PLAN.

As the schemes were studied, the problem became more and more mystifying. The architects told what the Commission ought to do, should do, and must do in order to please generations to come, and yet boldly contradicted the one the other, each positive in his own views. The Commission felt that one step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again; it therefore trod gently the shapeless lot, each member constituting himself arbiter elegantiarum.

The important question was immediately brought up to whom the construction of the building should be given, for the prize plans had become the property of the city, and the Commission was still free to make the selection, being under no further obligations to the prize winners.

This placed the Commission in serious doubt. The plans were not entirely satisfactory. Originality of design was not apparent in the perspectives which, perhaps, was more than the Commission had a right to expect. That is, there was no design peculiar to itself; each carried styles of architecture well known and established, which the architects had skillfully woven in to their work, although the arrangements of space were practicable yet not entirely satisfactory. There was evidence here and there of what might exist elsewhere, and from what did exist these studies had been made. The result of the work thus far was that three sets of plans had become the property of the city, none of which could be adopted. These plans consisted of perspectives and floor arrangements for the government and city officials for the transaction of business. Yet none of the architects whose plans were awarded prizes could demonstrate the possibility of the erection of the buildings respectively for \$100,000 and \$200,000.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS.

The Commission had ideas of its own in regard to the buildings, and proceeded to invite one prize winner, and one not a prize winner to perfect their plans on suggestions made to them. The two schemes varied materially in the treatment of the question: the one facing the City Hall towards Worthen Street, and the other facing the City Hall on Colburn Street, and the rear of the Memorial Hall towards Worthen Street; this latter scheme the architect alleged was to meet the highest intelligence in the community, was the result of three weeks' careful study, and the peculiar lines of the lot could best be treated in the French renaissance style of architecture.



REVISED PLAN, MERRILL & CUTLER.

When the meeting was called to view the new plans, great was the surprise of some of the Commission to find the plans of three architects hanging from the walls.

It was quite remarkable that each of the three plans contained the suggestions of the Commission. The writer deems it just, however, in this connection, to the architect of this plan to take his statement that he was ignorant of the action of the Commission, and was unaware that the Commission had passed the vote which it had. It is equally certain that he received no invitation pursuant to any vote of the Commission, which went to two architects, but in fact in some wise went to the third.

Advice on the ability of this man and that man as architect, designer, draftsman, and constructionist was freely given. Opinions were contradicted by opinions, and the personality of each man in all respects was weighed and considered.

While the question was under advisement, an interesting communication came to hand to the effect that "it appears very evident that the building committee of Lowell is unequal to the task of reaching a conclusion in the choice of an architect. Would it not be well for your body to drop your present list, and invite an experienced architect to address you on your requirements, and the needs of your fellow citizens?" The suggestion was considered, and the contest continued, which was carried through forty-seven ballots and seven meetings, when a combination of four was made up in caucus, to which another was subsequently added, by which the City Hall was given to the third prize winner, Messrs. Merrill & Cutler, and the Memorial Hall to the first prize winner, F. W. Stickney, by a vote of five to two, who dissented and voted blanks. The Commission then determined the amount of the fees which the architects should receive, regardless of the cost of the buildings, and fixed the fee for the City Hall at five per cent. on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for Memorial Hall five per cent. on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which per cent. should cover the expenses of superintendence of the work during the progress of the erection of the buildings.

The next duty was a report to the Finance Committee on the probable cost for the buildings. In reaching these figures there were two questions before the commission. The first was, should or should not the accommodations for the different purposes which have been enumerated come under one roof. There was no strong discussion on this point, for the feeling was quite unanimous that a

library in a City Hall would not be proper for reason of the general going and coming, and the reading rooms, which would gather together a large number of persons at hours when other portions of the building devoted to city work would be closed, and further for reason of fire as regards the protection of the library. An upright dead partition wall was discussed as between the City Hall and Library building, thus bringing them together under one roof, but it met with disfavor. The inconveniences which would necessarily arise from bringing them together were carefully gone over, although the schemes of some architects argued for a combination of all under one roof, and the Commission was quite decided from the first that there should be two buildings.

The second question was upon the cost, which should be set out for each building, and on these it was voted that the members in the exercise of their good judgment should mark for results. Prior to the proposals this question had been considered, and to the figure contained in the memoranda for the architect's competition, \$100,000 for a Memorial Hall, there was some dissent.

The petition which came to the Commission was accompanied by a plan for buildings on the lots, one for a City Hall one hundred feet by sixty feet, and the other for a Memorial building one hundred and twenty feet by fifty-six feet, in which was to be contained the Public Library, with the recommendation that the Memorial building be built in Grecian style of Ashlar granite, and with the estimate that it would cost \$68,557. In this building the Memorial Hall was to be in the second story, and to be of the dimensions of forty-five by fifty-six feet; the remainder of the Memorial building was to be devoted to the uses of the public for a library, reading room and reference room, which last was to be on the same floor as the Memorial Hall.

The Commission first marked as follows: \$75,000, \$75,000, \$90,000, \$100,000, \$100,000, \$150,000, \$150,000, which gave an average of about \$100,000. This amount was subsequently increased to \$125,000, and again to \$150,000 in the belief that this sum should cover all extras, and give the city a more respectable building than would a lesser sum.

In the matter of the cost of a City Hall there was more question. The opinion was first expressed that \$150,000 to \$200,000 would build a building of sufficient size and becoming exterior for the uses of the public. This view did not coincide with others who were of the opinion that a much greater sum was requisite; the exchange

of views as to probable cost were varying until a motion to ask for \$275,000 was voted down. Taxation and extravagance again came to the fore in the arguments as against too much extravagance, when quite unexpectedly, perhaps, to try how far members would go, the motion was made to ask for \$300,000 for the building and voted with some marks of dissent and anticipation of criticism from the tax-payers.

The Joint Committee on Finance met the Commission in conference during May, 1889, and heard the reasons of the Commission for asking the respective amounts which met the approval of the committee, who reported favorably, and the amounts were placed to the credit of the Commission.

THE SPECIFICATIONS, PLANS AND BIDS.

It became necessary to remodel the work of the architects both externally, and on internal arrangements on a basis of \$300,000 for City Hall, and \$150,000 for Memorial Hall. Revised plans had followed the prize plans, which were again followed by the plans finally adopted. Throughout the work the architects had the benefit of the plans which had become the city's property, and the experience of the Commissioners, and their own skill and study, out of which the present buildings were evolved. The sketches will show the process of evolution, through which the final result was reached.

The Commission was anxious to avoid any conflict between the specifications and the plans, and make them co-operative in every respect in order that in the future there should be no misunderstanding between the Commission and architects, architects and contractors. The Commission was very much concerned that everything should be clear and concise, in order to avoid claims for extras which are too often the case in the erection of buildings, public and private, and which too often cause questions to arise on the meaning, and intent of this or that paragraph, or trouble because of this or that discrepancy between plans and specifications. This work accomplished, the erection of the buildings was opened for competition under the reservation in the Commission to reject any and all bids, which for the Memorial Hall were to be sealed, and received on February 5, 1890, and for the City Hall on February 10, 1890, not later than two o'clock on the days mentioned.

The local bidders on Memorial Hall were as follows:

Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,			
	\$165,342.70,	\$166,770.55,	\$171,327.70
C. F. Foss & Co., two bids according to granite used,			
	\$173,671.00,	\$177,366.00	

Sweatt & Davis, two bids according to granite used,	\$174,287.00,	\$171,819 00
John F. Murphy & Co., two bids according to granite used,	\$170,000.00,	\$171,000.00

OUT OF TOWN BIDS.

Woodbury & Leighton, one bid,	\$175,000.00
Darling Bros., three bids according to granite used,	
\$166,156.00,	\$175,750.00,
\$169,606.00,	
Norcross Bros., one bid,	\$196,000.00

The local bidders on City Hall were as follows :

Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,			
\$386,131.00,	\$388,079.00,	\$388,595.00	
Sweatt & Davis, three bids according to granite used,			
\$381,993.00,	\$377,045.00,	\$377,045.00	
C. F. Foss & Co., three bids according to granite used,			
\$392,854.00,	\$393,214.00,	\$398,204.00	

OUT OF TOWN BIDDERS.

Woodbury & Leighton, one bid,	\$390,000.00
Darling Bros., four bids according to granite used,	
\$347,866.00,	\$357,000.00,
\$361,866.00,	\$369,366.00
Norcross Bros., one bid,	\$349,000.00

PREPARATIONS FOR SECOND BIDS.

The Commission was very much perplexed at the bids on the Memorial Hall, and again much more so on the bids on the City Hall. The prominent question was how the bids in the first instance could vary from \$165,342 to \$196,000, a difference of over \$30,000, and in the second instance from \$347,866 to \$398,204, a difference of over \$50,000. The bidders had the same specifications and the same plans, and the Commission had the opinion of the architects that their buildings could be built respectively within the sum of \$150,000 for Memorial Hall and \$300,000 for the City Hall. The sums set apart for the respective buildings was known to the public. It was a matter of general information; yet in the case of the Memorial Hall, the highest bid exceeded the appropriation, \$46,000, and of the City Hall \$98,000. The problem presented itself very forcibly that a grave error of judgment existed somewhere; these differences could not be accounted for; the feelings

of the architects may be better imagined than described, yet the Commission was most willing to share any blame, which might be chargeable to it. There were several things which the Commission was well aware of. It had quite exact information, as to the cost of granite cutters' work from several different sources. It knew very nearly what it would cost to put in the foundations. It had knowledge of the iron work figures. From the make up of the Commission the remaining two items of large amounts were the brick mason and carpenter, and these parts of the work were closely figured, and all this before the bids were first called for. In brief, the Commission was reasonably sure what the buildings ought to cost on the first plans and specifications.

The Commission itself, in fact, did not feel that the error was inside as much as it was outside, and this feeling was confirmed, when the petitions of business men asking that as far as practicable the erection of the buildings be given to Lowell contractors were received, followed by a remonstrance from bricklayers of Lowell against out-of-town contractors receiving the work :

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 13, 1890.

TO THE COMMISSION OF CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL BUILDING
OF LOWELL, MASS. :

The undersigned respectfully petition that the proposed buildings be confined to Lowell contractors as far as practicable. As the buildings are to be built by the city, its citizens must pay for them, and if the work is not done by Lowell contractors, the largest part of the money paid out will be spent in other cities ; whereas in our estimation the money should be expended where it will do the most good to merchants and other citizens of Lowell, and also employing more exclusively the laborers of Lowell.

Henry J. O'Dowd, Joseph Miller, Whithed & Co., T. M. Bolton & Co., McKinnon Bros., Patrick Keyes, E. Whittet & Co., E. N. Wood & Co., D. W. O'Brien, P. P. Burbank, Martin O'Hearn, James Keyes, Patrick Kearney, Owen Cahill, John Lennon.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 13, 1890.

TO THE COMMISSION OF CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL BUILDING
OF LOWELL, MASS. :

The undersigned respectfully petition that the proposed buildings be confined to Lowell contractors as far as practicable. As the buildings are to be built by the city of Lowell, its citizens must pay for them, and if the work is not done by Lowell contractors, the largest part of the money paid out will be spent in other cities ; whereas in our estimation the money should be expended where it will do

the most good to merchants and other citizens of Lowell, and also employing more exclusively the laborers of Lowell.

F. G. Mitchell, F. B. Dow, J. N. Bartlett, J. R. Strout, J. G. Cote, J. V. Keyes & Co., O'Donnell & Gilbride, Louis T. Montferrand, Kilpartrick Bros., Brown Bros., R. G. Bartlett, A. L. Brooks & Co., Wm. Kelley & Son, G. F. Penniman, Burnham, Forrest & Davis, G. W. Bagley, J. E. Conant & Co., W. A. Sherman, F. C. Beharrell.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 14, 1890.

TO THE HON. COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY HALL BUILDING :

We, the undersigned, bricklayers of Lowell, beg leave to remonstrate against letting the contracts for building the city buildings to other than Lowell contractors.

G. A. Foss, James McKenna, John Lancy, James Shiellis, Olan Naughan, James M. Conners, James Brennan, John J. Neylon, F. McKenna, Theophile Lamaree, Herbert Willmott, William Vaughen, Alexis Lamaree, Edde Broulette, John W. O'Hara, Hallis Vaughen, J. C. Tenny, Wm. Geary, Charles Stanley, F. Kennedy, Napoleon Roch, A. E. Dean, Jos. Talbot, jr., Dennis Kelley, Alex. Lamaree, Joseph Gordon, John McManus, H. C. Moulton, Frank West, W. L. Ellsworth, R. K. Frishee, J. Bampout, Paris N. Bond, Theophilus Beard, Michael R. Stein, James Martin, T. R. Bachelder, Dennis J. Collins, J. H. Walker, Peter Gowall, W. G. Decant, John Kelley.

LOWELL, MASS., Jan. 13, 1890

TO THE COMMISSION OF CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL BUILDING
OF LOWELL :—

The undersigned respectfully petition that the proposed buildings be confined to Lowell contractors as far as practicable : as the buildings are to be built by the city of Lowell, its citizens must pay for it, and if the work is not done by Lowell contractors, the largest part of the money paid out will be spent in other cities ; whereas, in our estimation the money should be expended where it will do the most good to the merchants, and other citizens of Lowell, and also employing more exclusively the laborers of Lowell.

J. W. Bennett, W. E. Livingston, C. F. Foss & Co., Rollins & Sargent, Robert Goulding, P. B. Quinn, P. O'Hearn, C. H. Nelson, P. Conlon, P. David, Jr., John H. Coggeshall, Cook, Taylor & Co., F. W. Griffin, H. H. Wilder & Co., Benner & Corey, Peter H. Donohoe, T. Costello & Co., H. M. Thompson, H. W. Barnes, H. W. Heselton, G. W. Green, W. P. Brazer & Co., Jeremiah Crowley, Larkin T. Trull, John J. Cluin, William J. Johnson, Sherman & Manning, George W. Raynes, Ladd & Conant, Simon B. Harris, J. G. Sherburne, Durant & Rogers, W. M. Sawyer, Frank Brown, Ellingwood & Co., H. C. Church & Son, A. G. Pollard & Co., Whittet & McDonald W. W. Johnson,

J. Merrill & Son, John E. Drury, Staples Bros., C. W. Cheney, W. H. Fuller, Boutwell Bros., W. J. Hildreth, Albert Pinder, Jason Fuller, C. W. Wilder, W. E. Westall, F. C. Goodale, W. H. Spalding & Co., Addison Putnam, Adams & Co., E. F. Ferrin & Co., Talbot & Co., Frank E. Shaw, Albert Crowell, O. W. Peabody, A. S. Horn, P. E. Finnegan, Charles Coburn, J. H. Culver, D. Moody Prescott, George H. Wood, Fred P. Marble, Stone & Whitney, Stanley Richardson, A. W. Derbyshire & Co., Harry Raynes, J. F. Puffer & Son, W. T. Bradley, J. G. Rogers & Co., C. B. Coburn & Co., V. G. Barnard, H. F. Ebert, Buttrick & Co., C. P. Conant, Julian Talbot, Jeff. A. Knowles, Edwin A. Burgess, Solon W. Stevens, John G. Gibson & Co., C. A. Mitchell & Co., John H. Fuller, S. D. Butterworth, G. W. Norris, M. V. B. Libbey, J. H. Shug, Nathan D. Pratt, Thomas Nesmith, C. S. Lilley, W. A. Mack & Co., N. J. Wier & Co., E. W. Coburn, White & Sweatt, Abner L. Kittredge, Robert Simpson, Cole & Nichols, Davis & Sargent, E. G. Baker & Co.

In all of these either the hands or the handwriting of some of the bidders, and their supposed sub-bidders appeared. The petitions were read and placed on file for future reference.

Alterations and changes were made in the plans and specifications, and the second set of bids were received as follows on Memorial Hall:

LOCAL BIDDERS.

Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,		
	\$153,470.55,	\$153,242.70, \$155,242.70
Sweatt & Davis, two bids according to granite used,		
	\$157,395.00,	\$154,969.00
C. F. Foss & Co., one bid,		\$147,929.00
J. F. Murphy & Co., two bids according to granite used,		
	\$144,175.00,	\$144,175.00

OUT OF TOWN BIDDERS.

Darling Bros., two bids according to granite used,	
	\$143,700.00, \$146,300.00

Bids received on City Hall as follows:

LOCAL BIDDERS.

Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,		
	\$336,572.00,	\$337,627.00, \$331,964.00
Sweatt & Davis, two bids according to granite used,		
	\$334,604.00,	\$330,956.00
C. F. Foss & Co., one bid,		\$357,254.00

OUT OF TOWN BIDDERS.

Darling Bros., two bids according to granite used,	\$317,108.00,	\$318,800.00
Norcross Bros., one bid		\$314,000.00

THE COMMISSION AND ITS CRITICS.

The Commission again found itself wiser than before, and yet were unable to satisfactorily understand the differences in the bids, although there was a nearer approach to the figures of the Commission, which were that the buildings ought to have come within the appropriations and left a margin for extras. In fact, it was expressed in the Commission that some of its members would like the contract at the appropriations. Notwithstanding its own views, the Commission differed as to future proceedings; and it was voted that the City Council be asked for a larger appropriation, which was done, and refused, and an order was introduced for an investigation of the Commission, which failed to pass, and which would have met with frankness and candor from the Commission had it been instituted. Later on in the process of construction of the buildings the same request was renewed, which was granted, and the same results were reached without any suggestion of inquiry.

The acts and doings of bodies outside the Commission, whether disguised by numbers or openly by name, in which criticism was lavishly bestowed, came directly and indirectly to the members of the Commission individually, but not to the Commission as a whole, and not being properly before the body, were not considered.

The members of the press were refused admission to the meetings of the Commission by a vote of five to two, which unquestionably would have been interesting to them; but the majority deemed it best that they should not be, and for one reason, if for no other, because they individually preferred peace to notoriety; in this respect they enjoyed both and remained happy in the belief that, owing to the nature of the work, which was the preparation of memoranda for proposals, specifications and plans for estimates, the usual custom should be followed, and such information given as was necessary for the furtherance of the work. Furthermore, the Commission was well aware, do what they would, they could not please all, mindful of the advice of Malherb to Racam and of Lafontaine's fable of the miller, his son and the ass.

Then, again, the Commission, in its merry moments, in fact discussed unofficially the comments on its actions ; and in regard to words spoken felt that they would take care of themselves in brief course of time, but in regard to words written, they felt they were not like the laws of Moses, and if printed on wood pulp, according to good authority would crumble to pieces in the files within one quarter of a century, while the buildings would stand as the result of the work of the Commission and as an instructor to the children of the critics, when the critics were no more.

In regard to the petitions of fellow citizens and business men, which proceeded upon the lines of thought of the Commission that wherever it was practicable as much work be given to local artisans as could be, the wishes of the signers were considered subject to the belief in the Commission that the best interests of the city must be served, and in so doing this consideration should be primary, and if practical engraft their wishes to it.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE THIRD SET OF BIDS.

The Commission was still of the opinion that the buildings could be erected within the appropriations ; and the money which was asked for by general consent, and which was intended to cover any extras, which might arise, having been refused, the entire matter was again discussed. The full membership of the Commission was at hand, and a partial erasure of the work which had been done in specifications, plans, acceptances of bids and material was in order.

Some of the members did not deem it advisable to take this action, and felt the Council could be convinced that further changes and alterations in specifications and plans were not practicable.

The Commission voted, four to three, to take the former action, and found itself replete with information, with specifications and plans which must be materially altered, and architects trembling for their reputations, and the good names which they expected to earn for their architecture. It enjoyed the further experience of protests from the bidders to whom the contracts had been conditionally awarded, and notices of law suits for damages. In one case the action was not brought, and in the other it was brought and decided for the Commission. It was further honored with communications from out of town contractors on fair treatment, and public criticisms of Lowell contractors in particular, which were not properly before

the Commission, and were therefore left to whom it might concern, to treat in such manner as they might deem proper, in pondering over the Arab proverb, "Curses are like young chickens, and still come home home to roost." The parties, who were to erect the buildings had shown by their bids that they could not be erected for the appropriations, and nothing remained for the Commission but to revise its work.

Before this was accomplished, however, the principles of parliamentary law were invoked to a ludicrous extent. Motions were put in the negative, amended to affirmative and negative, and divided again, so that members voted contrary to their convictions, only to find that the work which was sought to be undone had been ratified and confirmed. Members, who had presided over deliberative bodies, were equally confused with those of lesser experience, and it was not until the majority took the records for study and advice, and brought in their motions in writing, and read them, that it became mathematically evident that four was one more than three.

Omniscious good nature was the fruit of this contest, and with the song,

"Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time."

the Commission turned to an analysis of the plans and specifications, with which it had become very familiar; committees were appointed to make revisions, and reports were soon returned.

The cost of the City Hall could be materially reduced by dwarfing the tower; this point was warmly debated: a low pointed tower rising some twenty feet above the roof was pressed for by some, and the contention was compromised that bids should be asked for the high tower, and the low pointed tower; the marble flooring intended for the entire building was taken out of the upper floor plans; the studding of the stories was cut down; walls were thinned; wood work was changed, and ornamentation and carving largely done away with.

The cost of the Memorial Hall could be materially reduced by thinning the walls, changing the quality of the wood, and doing away with ornamentation and carving.

These changes were made substantially as above, and the City Council invited to inspect the plans. In the proceedings by which these conclusions were reached, the feeling was strong against the high tower plans, and the determination was equally strong that

ultimately the high tower should be erected. Words of heavy weight and words of light weight were used over a bowl of lemonade, which had been provided, and from it somewhat miraculously was extracted a compromise, that bids for both the high and low tower should be asked.

The new plans and specifications were opened to competition from local and out of town bidders; bids to be received for the whole and for parts of the work. Again, the Commission came in for consideration from bidders out of town, who quite agreed, with one exception, that the Commission purposed giving the work to local bidders, and, therefore, informed the Commission that they would make no bids for the work. In this they were correct in so far as equality prevailed, in which case, where the Commission could give an advantage to local contractors, it was to be done, but not unless the bid cost varied but slightly. It was the lowest bid for good work and material which the Commission demanded, giving to each bidder an equal footing before the Commission, and equal advantages to get up his bid, whether the bidder was from out of town or local.



THE LOW TOWER PLAN.

THE THIRD SET OF BIDS.

The following bids were received for Memorial Hall under one contractor :

Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,	\$133,725,	\$135,925,	\$139,569
C. F. Foss & Co., three bids according to granite used,	\$132,380,	\$132,857,	\$137,742
Sweatt, Davis & Runels, one bid,			135,069
John F. Murphy & Co., one bid,			117,125
P. O'Hearn, one bid,			133,890

ON PARTS FOR MEMORIAL HALL.

FOUNDATION, PART I.

Luther F. Kittredge,	\$6,800
P. O'Hearn,	7,290

STONE CUTTER, PART II.

Cape Ann Company,	\$38,400
Mount Waldo Company,	48,000
Lewis D. Gumb,	35,500
M. & N. H. Granite Co.,	35,338

BRICK MASON, PART III.

Staples Bros.,	\$37,000
C. F. Foss & Co.,	33,979

IRON WORK, PART IV.

Norton Iron Co.,	\$10,200
Builders Iron Foundry,	10,250
Chelmsford Foundry Co.,	9,717
Joel Knapp & Son,	9,859
Boston Bridge Co.,	10,448

CARPENTER WORK, PART V.

Joseph B. Varnum,	\$29,729
W. H. Wiggin,	29,750
Whittet & McDonald,	30,345

SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, PART VI.

Fred H. Holton & Co.,	\$5,642
Daniel Cushing & Co.,	7,043
W. A. Mack & Co.,	7,361

LATHING AND PLASTERING, PART VII.

D. Moody Prescott,	\$4,584
S. D. Butterworth,	5,300

PAINTING, PART VIII.

A. L. Kittredge,	\$3,040
Phileas David,	3,500

PLUMBING, PART IX.

H. H. Wilder & Co ,	\$1,175
Farrell & Conaton,	1,100

The Commission, upon investigation, soon found the lowest bid and proceeded to consult the bidder as to sub-bidders. The bidder had mathematically erred in his bid by one figure, and it should read \$127,125 instead of \$117,125; yet if the Commission did not allow the change, the work would be done for the bid as given, provided more time be given within which to submit the list of sub-bidders.

The next lowest bid for the whole work was \$132,380, and by combination of the parts \$129,929.

The difference was worthy of consideration, and discussion was properly in order when the lowest bidder for the whole announced that the list of sub-bidders was not ready as required by the Commission, whereupon the Commission took to the combination bid of \$129,929, and voted that contracts and bonds be prepared, and the bidders on the parts notified.

Next in interest were the City Hall bids: the Commission feeling that the Memorial Hall would soon be commenced, were anxious that no impediment would be in the way for the City Hall.

BIDS IN WHOLE FOR CITY HALL.

Norcross Bros., one bid,	
Low Tower,	\$283,603
High Tower,	\$299,961
C. F. Foss & Co., two bids according to granite used,	
Low Tower,	\$296,520, \$297,520
High Tower,	\$314,369, \$315,369
Sweatt, Davis & Runels, one bid,	
Low Tower,	\$275,800
High Tower,	\$293,500
P. O'Hearn, two bids according to granite used,	
Low Tower,	\$284,392, \$299,600
High Tower,	\$298,992, \$299,800
Staples Bros., three bids according to granite used,	
Low Tower,	\$285,920, \$281,824, \$282,672
High Tower,	\$299,033, \$298,475, \$299,475

BIDS ON PARTS FOR CITY HALL.

FOUNDATION, PART I.		
Luther F. Kittredge,		\$12,900
P. O'Hearn,		11,679
STONE CUTTER, PART II.		
Mount Waldo Company,	Low Tower, \$73,000.00,	\$83,900.00
	High Tower, 89,000.00,	99,900.00
Cape Ann Granite Company,	Low Tower,	\$64,952.00
	High Tower,	77,770 00
Maine & N. H. Granite Co.,	Low Tower,	\$68,891.00
	High Tower,	81,500 00
Lewis D. Gumb,	Low Tower,	\$71,987.00
	High Tower,	81,066.00
Sweatt, Davis & Runels,	Low Tower,	\$69,743.53
	High Tower,	82,508.53
BRICK MASON, PART III.		
C. F. Foss & Co.,	Low Tower,	\$77,985
	High Tower,	83,217
P. O'Hearn,	Low Tower,	\$82,757
	High Tower,	91,700
Staples Bros.,	Low Tower,	\$79,310
	High Tower,	83,294
IRON WORK, PART IV.		
Builders Iron Foundry,	Low Tower,	\$26,950
	High Tower,	27,350
Chelmsford Iron Foundry,	Low Tower,	\$30,179
	High Tower,	30,529
CARPENTER WORK, PART V.		
Charles H. Nelson,	Low Tower,	\$92,100
	High Tower,	92,100
J. W. Bennett & Co.,	Low Tower,	\$86,300
	High Tower,	86,300
Wm. H. Wiggin & Co.,	Low Tower,	\$82,442
	High Tower,	82,142
PLUMBING, PART VI.		
T. Costello & Co.,		\$4,000
H. R. Barker Mfg. Co.,		4,400
H. H. Wilder & Co.,		4,597
S. H. Jones,		3,166
Farrell & Conaton,		3,148
STEAM BOILER, PART VII.		
H. R. Barker Mfg. Co.,		\$2,450
T. G. Pope & Co.,		3,985
S. H. Jones,		2,598

The bids and bidders were carefully considered and discussed, and it was found that again the combination prevailed for the low tower, \$269,599 against the lowest bid on the whole, \$275,800, and on the high tower, \$287,747 against \$293,500.

The question of material was substantially settled by the bid, the Commission having a choice, and having also in view the possibility of the high tower for the building. Most all bidders gave the choice from the kinds called for.

This the Commission believed was an advantage to the city, for had the granite been specified as was first done in the rough draft of the specifications, "granite like sample in architect's office," there would not have been the competition between quarries, which was kept up throughout the various stages in the bidding. It was quite well known that the color of stone had its history beginning with the Quincy and Medford, for which there was a great craze prior to and in the early fifties, during which time most every prominent structure was built of very dark stone. Then there came a change to light colored granites of whitish and gray color, which, it was thought, showed off to better advantage the carved work in which architects began to take much interest. This had a run for a quarter of a century, when the reddish and pink colored granites were taken up and found place beside these, and in many respects are displacing them.

The Commission had its discussions on these points, differed strongly and reasonably, finally agreeing on the reddish hue colored granite from the White Mountains range.

The parties were notified of the acceptance of their bids, contracts and bonds were prepared, signed, sealed and delivered on each part as asked for in the specifications and plans. The elementary branch of the Commission's work had ended, and for its completion, counting eight hours as a day's work, twenty-nine days had been passed in forty-seven meetings.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The work of excavation and setting the foundation was immediately begun. Only in one place was a weak stratum found which required special treatment, and this was toward the north-easterly corner of the City Hall. Boulders were found, but little ledge, and the foundation was set on a good bed laid in cement, under the direct and personal supervision of the Commission.

In the meantime the granite cutters were supposedly hard at work, when suddenly it was discovered that in one instance a larger and a better contract to furnish stone in a distant western city under a larger forfeiture, and in the other that the contractor was groping from quarry to quarry only to find iron streaked and sappy stone which was not up to the standard required in the contract.

This was not a pleasing outlook, and an inquiry was instituted for the Commission which proved the correctness of the information in the first instance and substantiation of the report in the second instance, with the further statement that liquor was in quite free use among the cutters. This latter portion of the report was stricken out as immaterial, because the Commission itself differed on this question.

The delays which were certain to result from these conditions were vexatious, and it became evident that work would be thrown over into the spring which could have been set in the fall; notices of claims for damages under the forfeiture clauses in the contracts was all that could well be done at this time.

The work on the foundations had so far progressed that the corner-stones of the respective buildings could be lowered to place. When it became known that such ceremonies were projected and that within the stones were to be receptacles in which articles could be placed which perchance might be opened by future archæologists, centuries hence, as curiosities of the present age, the aspirants for recognition by distant posterity become numerous. They called with their autobiographies, newspaper sketches, business cards and photographs, anxious to perpetuate the good or the evil they were doing in the world.

The Commission hoped that when learning was lost and the student in the dim future in pursuit of the revival of learning should come to excavate among the ruins of the Spindle City, he would find things instructive and things of profit to the age in which he might live.

LAYING OF CORNER-STONES OF CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL HALL.

At a meeting of the City Hall Commission of date September 20, 1890, present, the Mayor, Messrs. Runels, Howe, Phillips and Webster, it was moved, seconded and voted that the Mayor appoint a sub-committee of three from the Commission to consider the

matter of Laying of the Corner-stones of the City Hall and Memorial Building, and report to the Commission.

The Mayor made the following appointments : Messrs. Webster, Phillips and Welch.

At a meeting of the Commission held September 23d, the following report was made to the Commission: That in the judgment of the sub-committee, the corner-stones of the respective buildings should be laid with attendant ceremonies ; a parade should be had ; the Masonic Fraternities should lay the corner-stone of the City Hall, and the Grand Army of the Republic should lay the corner-stone of the Memorial Building ; both in connection with the City Council of the City of Lowell.

The report was accepted, and it was moved, seconded and voted that all arrangements, and the carrying out of the same be left with the sub-committee, Messrs. Webster, Phillips and Welch.

The sub-committee met, and voted the following programme :

Parade of the uniformed civic and military organizations, and societies, under Henry G. Cushing, Sheriff of Middlesex County, as Chief Marshal.

Review of the parade by the City Government.

After the review the City Government, heads of departments, and invited guests proceed to the City Hall lot.

EXERCISES AT THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CITY HALL.

Hon. George Runels of the City Hall Commission, will announce to the City Government that the corner-stone of the City Hall is in readiness to be laid.

Remarks by the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Greene.

Remarks by the Mayor.

Masonic Services.

EXERCISES AT THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MEMORIAL HALL.

Hon. John Welch, for the City Hall Commission, will announce to the City Government that the corner-stone of the Memorial Hall is in readiness to be laid.

Remarks by the President of the Common Council.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Batchelder.

Remarks by the Mayor.

Exercises by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following gentlemen to make addresses from the grand stand :

Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Mayor ; Hon. Jeremiah Crowley, Hon. F. T. Greenhalge, Hon. Geo. F. Richardson, Hon. John J. Donovan.

At this time the following petition was presented to the City Government signed by twenty-three Catholic clergymen and four thousand six hundred and forty Catholic laymen :

**TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF LOWELL :**

We, the undersigned Catholic citizens of Lowell, respectfully petition your honorable body that you take such action as will prevent the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall by other than purely civic ceremonies, and that such civic ceremonies shall be conducted by representatives of the City Government :

The petition bears the following endorsements :

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 7, 1890. Read and referred to the sub-committee of the City Hall Commission on laying corner-stones; sent down for concurrence.

GIRARD P. DADMAN, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Oct. 14, 1890. Read and referred in concurrence.

DAVID CHASE, Clerk.

The Commission duly considered the petition, and having concluded its arrangements and issued the invitations, did not withdraw them.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Platoon of Police.

Deputy Chief of Police Charles Howard, John Buchanan, James Brosnahan. John Hickson, John Downey, William B. Moffatt, David Donaldson, Peter Corcoran, Cornelius Howard.

Chief Marshal, Henry G. Cushing; Chief of Staff, C. A. R. Dimon.

Aids, Col. A. A. Haggett, Col. J. W. Bennett, Col. A. M. Chadwick, Col. Albert Pinder, Capt. C. H. Richardson, Capt. C. H. Kimball, Surgeons F. C. Plunkett and S. K. Porter, Jeremiah Crowley, W. A. Dickinson, Charles E. Carter, Charles H. Hanson, W. P. Burbank, Walter Colburn, E. B. Conant, W. E. Westall, W. H. I. Hayes, Frederick Lawton, Harry R. Rice, Geo. F. Stiles, M. V. B. Libbey, O. A. Simpson, E. W. Lovejoy, F. H. Ela, A. J. Fay, Geo. H. Chapman, representing Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Wm. R. Hart, Mechanic Phalanx; Orrin Bartlett, Post 120, G. A. R.; Dr. A. W. Hill, Pentucket Lodge, F. and A. M.; Alexander Ray, Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F.; Sheldon W. Cook, K. of P.; C. D. Bearce, Canton Pawtucket, I. O. O. F.; Sergt. I. L. Hall, Second Corps Cadets; E. F. Hylan, High School Battalion; Surgeon O. P. Porter, C. F. Edwards, William North Lodge, F. A. M.; Joseph A. Gannon, Post 42, G. A. R.; Geo. H. Richardson, Post 185; Michael Corbett, R. H. Mulno, John F. Bateman, Monomake Encampment, I. O. O. F.

American Brass Band.

Lowell Mechanic Phalanx, Capt. O. M. Pratt, Lieuts. Geo. E. Worthen, Charles Wilson. Welch Light Infantry, Capt. Charles Conners, Lieuts. Charles E. Russell, A. D. Mitten.

Second Corps Cadets, Co. D, Capt. Chas. S. Proctor, Lieut. W. H. Hosmer.

Putnam Guards, Capt. Willis H. Bean, Lieuts. G. C. Carr, Waldo F. Miles.

High School Drum Corps.

Lowell High School Battalion, Major W. L. Rogers, Adjt. Geo. S. Brothers.

Co. D, Capt. Marshall C. Forrest, Lieuts. Timothy G. Halloran, Frank J. Burnham.

Co. C, Capt. William N. Shaw, Lieuts. Ernest L. Buttrick, William H. Fox.

Co. B, Capt. Simon Cox, Lieuts. Boyden H. Pillsbury, Lewis N. Gilman.

Co. A, Capt. Fred. C. Shepard, Lieuts. Anson B. Hunt, Charles D. Starbird, Jr.

Post 42, G. A. R. Drum Corps.

B. F. Butler Post, No. 42, G. A. R., Commander Edward T. Rowell; S. V., H. B. Pettingill; J. V., Charles Baxter; Adj't, Geo. E. Worthen; Q. M., George W. Huntoon; chaplain, A. G. Hildreth.

Brass Field Piece.

Ladd and Whitney Post, No. 185, G. A. R., Commander, J. D. C. Baldwin; S. V., Charles A. Dam; J. V., George T. Woodward; surgeon, W. H. Lathrop; chaplain, A. W. Weeks; adjutant, Andrew Liddell.

Veterans of the Mexican War in carriages, John O. Searle, Charles Searle, William Hartley.

Talbot Mills Band.

Billerica Uniformed Rank United Order of American Mechanics; Captain Charles Goodwin.

Columbia Council of American Mechanics.

Four carriages containing members of the old Residents' Historical Society, among whom were: G. F. Morey, Edward Hartshorn, C. C. Chase, M. G. Perkins, J. Frank Page, D. B. Bartlett, James Russell, Alfred Gilman, and D. M. Collins.

Post 120, G. A. R. Band.

Merrimack Division, No. 6, W. R. K. P., escorting Excelsior and Loyal Integrity Lodge of M. U., I. O. O. F.

Allen's Cornet Band, Billerica.

Canton Pawtucket, Patriarchs Militant, H. V. Kittredge, captain commandant; M. D. Brown, Lieut.

Monomake Encampment, I. O. O. F., C. P., M. A. Ross.

Wannalancit Encampment, I. O. O. F., C. P. W. N. Kittredge.

Lowell Encampment, I. O. O. F., C. P., Fred Samuels.

Members of Merrimack, Mechanics, Veritas, Lincoln, and Oberlin Lodges of Odd Fellows.

Carriages containing Rev. R. A. Greene, Hon. J. P. Folsom, Dr. Ambrose Lawrence, Wilder Bennett, Luther Richards, E. F. Paige of Bethany Commandery.

Carter's Band, Boston.

Pilgrim Commandery Knights Templars, Edward J. Noyes, E. C.; Frank L. Weaver, G.; Charles H. Hobson, C. G.; George W. Howe, prelate; John C. Blood, S. W.; Thomas Walsh, J. W.; Arthur G. Pollard, Treas.; James W. B. Shaw, Recorder; Henry J. Williams, St. B.; John W. Crawford, Swd. B.; Walter W. Johnson, Warden; Lucius A. Derby, Willard A. Brown, A. J. Kingsbury, Captains of the Guards.

Salem Cadet Band.

William North Lodge, Virgil G. Barnard, W. M.; Charles W. Morey, S. W.; Harry K. Boardman, J. W.; George F. Scribner, Treas.; Theodore Adams, Sec.; Rev. Ransom A. Greene, Chaplain; Coolidge R. Johnson, Marshal; Arthur S. Cutler, S. D.; William S. Greene, J. D.; Albert E. Lombard, S. S.; Herbert O. Stevenson, J. S.

Kilwinning Lodge, Frank L. Weaver, W. M.; John H. Fuller, S. W.; Arthur H. Hosford, J. W.; Clarence W. Whidden, Treas.; Willard A. Brown, Sec.; Rev.

Josiah L. Seward, Chaplain; George F. Lawton, Chaplain; Charles W. Saunders, Marshal; Frank K. Stearns, S. D.; Frederick W. Way, J. D.; Fred N. Wier, S. S.; Daniel E. Stimpson, J. S.; Edward B. Howe, Organist.

Ancient York Lodge, Frederick W. Farnham, W. M.; Charles H. Gould, S. W.; Fred T. Walsh, J. W.; Albert A. Haggett, Treas.; Frank M. Merrill, Sec.; Rev. Robert Court, Chaplain; William A. Lang, Chaplain; Natt A. Davis, marshal; W. S. Corey, S. D.; Charles M. Stevens, J. D.; George C. Libbee, S. S.; W. M. Foster, J. S.

Pentucket Lodge, Herbert A. Wright, W. M.; Charles A. Cross, S. W.; William H. Jones, J. W.; Adelbert M. Huntoon, Treas.; Lucius A. Derby, Sec.; Rev. George C. Wright, Chaplain; Henry J. Williams, Marshal; Frank W. Emerson, S. D.; Kenneth J. MacKenzie, J. D.; Avery B. Clark, S. S.; Joseph D. Jewett, J. S.

CARRIAGES CONTAINING GRAND OFFICERS.

- M. W. Samuel Wells, Boston, Grand Master.
- R. W. Benjamin A. Gould, Cambridge, Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. Charles H. Norris, Salem, Senior Grand Warden.
- R. W. George H. Rhodes, Taunton, Junior Grand Warden.
- R. W. Wm. Parkman, Boston, Past Grand Master.
- R. W. Charles C. Dane, Newburyport, Past Grand Master.
- R. W. Charles A. Welch, Past Grand Master.
- R. W. Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Past Grand Master.
- R. W. Wm. H. Chessman, Boston, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Wm. T. R. Marvin, Brookline, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Andrew C. Stone, Lawrence, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Wyzeman Marshall, Boston, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Lucius W. Lovell, Boston, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Nathan S. Kimball, Haverhill, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. William H. H. Soule, Boston, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Charles Harris, Boston, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Dana J. Flanders, Malden, Past Grand Warden.
- R. W. Solon W. Stevens, Lowell, Grand Treasurer.
- R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Cambridge, Recording Grand Secretary.
- R. W. L. Cushing Kimball, Boston, Corresponding Grand Secretary.
- R. W. Daniel G. Crandon, Chelsea, D. D. G. Master, dist. No. 3.
- R. W. Charles P. Morrill, North Andover, D. D. G. Master, dist. No. 10.
- R. W. Elisha H. Shaw, Chelmsford, D. D. G. Master, dist. No. 11.
- R. W. Emery Grover, Needham, D. D. G. Master, dist. No. 21.
- W. Rev. A. St. John Chambre, Lowell; W. Rev. Charles A. Skinner, Somerville, Grand Chaplains.
- W. Henry G. Jordan, Boston, Grand Marshal.
- W. Gifford H. G. McGrew, Cambridge, Grand Lecturer.
- W. Charles W. Parmenter, Cambridge, Senior Grand Deacon.
- W. Charles I. Litchfield, Plymouth, Junior Grand Deacon.
- W. Edwin B. Holmes, Boston, Senior Grand Steward.
- W. Thomas Kellough, East Boston, Junior Grand Steward.
- W. Charles E. Phipps, Boston, Grand Sword-Bearer.

W. W. Z. L. Bicknell, Weymouth, Grand Standard-Bearer.
W. William F. Davis, Boston, W. Samuel Friebe, Waltham, Grand Pursuivants.
Bro. Samuel H. Gregory, Boston, Grand Organist.
Bro. John H. Chester, Boston, Grand Tyler.
Carriages containing Temple Quartet of Boston, T. E. Johnson, E. F. Webber,
H. A. Cook, A. C. Ryder, Hon. S. P. Hadley, S. L. Butman.

EXERCISES LAYING CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CITY HALL.

Hon. George Runels, in behalf the City Hall Commission,
spoke as follows :

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

The City Hall Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties, in the construction of the City Hall, beg leave to announce that the corner-stone of the building is ready to be laid, and I hereby, in their behalf, turn over to you the discharge of that duty.

Alderman John H. Fuller, chairman of the Board of Aldermen,
replied as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled here today in response to an invitation issued by the City Hall Commission to the City Government, to the different organizations and societies, in fact to all of the people of Lowell, irrespective of party, sect or opinion, to participate in the exercises pertaining to the laying of the corner-stones of the New City Hall and Memorial Building, and we have been informed by the Commission through their representative, the Honorable George Runels, that the corner-stone of the City Hall is in readiness to be laid. In response to this, and in behalf of the Board of Aldermen, I congratulate the Commission and the citizens of Lowell on the manner in which the Commission have thus far accomplished their work. It has been a laborious work, accompanied by trials which are natural and unavoidable in all great undertakings, but which have terminated in a way which is most satisfactory to all concerned. Their aim has been to further and protect the interests of the city which they represent, of which their action, zeal and fidelity are the proof. The honorable Commission had wisely determined that the corner stones of these imposing buildings should be laid with formal and appropriate ceremonies. May the buildings hereafter to be erected be dedicated to honest government; may justice and impartiality control the executive action; may the future government be actuated by convictions broad, progressive and wisely conservative, that every one who is officially connected with the public service will enter into it inspired with a laudable ambition to perform his duties in an impartial manner, that at the expiration of his term of service he may retire with not only credit to himself, but honor to the people whom he represents. And as we should never enter upon any great or important undertaking without first invoking the blessing of Deity, I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D., who will perform that solemn service.

Prayer offered at the Laying of the Corner-stone of the City Hall, by J. M. Greene, D. D. :

O God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we live in this favored land, where we can choose our own rulers, and under Thy guidance make and execute equal and just laws. We thank Thee for the schools, colleges and libraries, as well as for the Christian churches, which Thou has given us for our enlightenment, and for the promotion of peace and prosperity in our borders. We bless Thee, O God, for the patriotism of our citizens. By the moving of Thy Spirit, noble men have been ready in the past, and are now ready, in large numbers, to lay their lives a willing sacrifice on the altar of their country. Keep alive, we pray Thee, in the hearts of our people, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and may we all be consecrated to what is true, noble and good.

Bless us to-day as we remember the brave men who, in the late bloody strife, bared their breasts, and received into them the deadly shafts that this whole land might be free. May the building of which the corner-stone shall soon be laid be a lasting monument to their virtues, and a strong incentive to generations unborn, as well as to this, to imitate our fallen heroes in their patriotic valor, and in all the high and ennobling qualities of humanity.

We acknowledge, O God, that all our blessings come from Thee. Among the greatest of them are civil and political liberty. Grant, O God, that our people may always be intelligent and virtuous and thus be competent to preserve, and enjoy the inheritance of liberty and equality which has fallen to us from those who endured hardships, and fought battles that they might transmit these inestimable boons to us. Bless the present civil officers of this city under whose auspices these buildings are now erecting. Bless the people of the city, of every nationality and denomination, and make them to be worthy of the heritage into which they have come. Bless all our churches and schools, cause them ever, by the indwelling of Thy good Spirit, to be fountains of piety, intelligence and virtue, making glad every home and heart in this municipality. Bless, O God, all the organizations in our city, whose aim is the honor of God and the welfare of mankind.

May the edifice, the corner-stone of which we are assembled to place, awaken laudable pride in the hearts of our citizens, not only because of its material beauty, but more because it is the seat of just and wise legislation, and the centre from which shall emanate influences to make glad the whole world. Bless, O God, the men who daily are occupied rearing these walls. Protect them from dangers and accidents in their work, and may this whole enterprise be crowned with Thy benediction.

Bless the men who shall speak to us this afternoon. May the words which they shall utter be fraught with wisdom, and long be remembered in the history of this goodly city. When from this assembly we return to our respective homes, may it be to live holier lives, striving more earnestly, in both our public and private walks, to honor Thee and to be a blessing to mankind; all of which, with the pardon of our sins, we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

When the reverend gentleman concluded, Mayor Palmer said :

" Mr. Chairman, it is in continuance of an ancient custom, and in conformity with the wishes of the City Hall Commissioners that we are assembled in presence of the City Council, the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and these distinguished military and civic bodies to lay the corner-stone of a building to be erected for the use of our municipal government.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I invite you to proceed with the laying of this corner-stone with the ceremonies, and according to the usage of your ancient Order.

The Temple quartet then sang the following hymn :

Great Architect of earth and heaven,
By time nor space confined,
Enlarge our love to comprehend
Our brethren, all mankind.

Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
Thy presence let us own;
Thine eye, all-seeing, marks our deeds,
To Thee all thoughts are known.

While nature's works and science's laws
We labor to reveal,
Oh ! be our duty done to Thee
With fervency and zeal.

With Faith our guide, and humble Hope,
Warm Charity and Love,
May all at last be raised to share
Thy perfect light above.

To the Mayor's invitation the Grand Master responded briefly, after which followed the reading of the scriptures in accordance with Masonic rites, by W. and Rev. A. St. John Chambre, Grand Chaplain. The responsive service, read by the chaplain and responded to by the Masonic brethren, follows :

Grand Chaplain—Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord, my God, Thou art very great; Thou art clothed with honor and majesty.—Ps. 104-1.

Brethren—Thou, O Lord, shalt endure forever, and Thy remembrance unto all generations.—Ps. 102, v. 12.

Grand Chaplain—Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion; for the time to favor her, yea, the set time is come.—Ps. 102, v. 13.

Brethren—For thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust thereof.—Ps. 102, v. 14.

Grand Chaplain—Where wast thou when I laid the foundation of the earth? Declare, if thou hast understanding.—Job 38, v. 4.

Brethren—Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?—Job 38, v. 5.

Grand Chaplain—Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened; or who laid the corner-stone thereof?—Job 38, v. 6.

Brethren—When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.—Job 38, v. 7.

Grand Chaplain—Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Go up to the mountain and bring wood and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord.—Haggai 1, vs. 4, 7, 8.

Brethren—Ye also, as lively stones are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up special sacrifices acceptable unto God.—I Peter, 2, v. 5.

Grand Chaplain—Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste.

Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet.—Isaiah 28, vs. 16, 17.

Brethren—Open to me the gates of righteousness. I will go into them and I will praise the Lord.—Ps. 118, v. 19.

Honor and Majesty are before Him; strength and beauty are in His sanctuary.—Ps. 96, v. 6.

Grand Chaplain—Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.—Ps. 127, v. 1.

Brethren—One generation shall praise Thy works to another, and shall declare Thy mighty acts.

They shall abundantly utter the memory of Thy great goodness, and shall sing of Thy righteousness.—Ps. 149, vs. 4, 7.

Grand Chaplain—O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord, our Maker.—Ps. 95, v. 6.

Brethren—For He is our God, and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of His hand.—Ps. 95, v. 7.

Grand Chaplain—Sing unto the Lord, bless His name; show forth His salvation from day to day.—Ps. 96, v. 2.

Brethren—All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord; and Thy saints shall bless Thee.—Ps. 145, v. 10.

Yea, they shall sing in the ways of the Lord; for great is the glory of the Lord.—Ps. 138, v. 5.

The responsive service was followed by prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Treasurer, R. W., Solon W. Stevens, in obedience to a command of the Grand Master, then read the list of the contents of the box to be placed in the corner-stone as follows:

Charter and ordinances of Lowell, 1883; Lowell city documents, 1859-'90; municipal register of Lowell, 1890; Water Commissioners' report, 1873; tenth decennial celebration of the incorporation of the city of Lowell, 1886; manual of the General Court, 1890; Lowell directory, 1890; report of trustees of Lowell cemetery; contributions of the Old Residents' Association, vols. 1, 2 and 3; a document entitled "Half a Century of an Old-time Massachusetts Savings Bank;" statistics of manufactures of Lowell and neighboring towns; Lowell Year Book, 1889-'90; specifications of City Hall building for Lowell, Mass., 1890; specifications for Memorial building to be used as a public library for Lowell, Mass., 1890; resolutions of City Council relative to the City Hall lot and the erection of City Hall and Memorial buildings; constitutions and Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; organization of the Grand Lodge, with a list of the past officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge, bearing date of 1890; roster and table of the regular meetings of the Masonic bodies of Lowell in 1890; map of the city of Lowell; articles from the manufacturing corporations in Lowell; one copy of

each of the following newspapers: Lowell Daily Courier, Lowell Weekly Journal, Lowell Daily Citizen, Vox Populi, Saturday Vox Populi, Sunday Critic, Lowell Morning Mail, Lowell Evening Mail, Saturday Evening Mail, The Morning Times, The Evening Star, Le Drapeau National, Le National, L'Etoile, Odd Fellows Gazette, Lowell Daily News, Lowell Weekly Sun, L'Union; set of current silver coins from Railroad National bank; Ayer's Almanac, 1890; illustrated book, C. I. Hood & Co.; school directory; city of Lowell; origin of Lowell, by Nathan Appleton.

The corner-stone was then raised from its position and formally laid by the officers of the Grand Lodge and members of the City Government.

After the stone had been settled back into its place with the assistance of the foreman and his helpers, the ceremony of the application of the jewels to the stone was performed by the Grand Master, assisted by Deputy Grand Master Benj. A. Gould, Senior Grand Warden Chas. A. Norris, and Junior Grand Warden George H. Rhodes. The Masonic ritual for these ceremonies is given in full.

Taking his position in front of the stone, the Grand Master said:

Brother Deputy Grand Master—What is the proper jewel of your office?

Deputy Grand Master—The square.

Grand Master—What does it teach?

Deputy Grand Master—To square our actions by the square of virtue, and by it we prove our work.

Grand Master—Apply your jewel to this corner-stone, and make report.

Deputy Grand Master—The stone is square; the craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master—Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Senior Grand Warden—The level.

Grand Master—What does it teach?

Senior Grand Warden—The equality of all men, and by it we prove our work.

Grand Master—Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make report.

Senior Grand Warden—The stone is level; the craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master—Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

Junior Grand Warden—The plumb.

Grand Master—What does it teach?

Junior Grand Warden—To walk uprightly before God and man, and by it we prove our work.

Grand Master—Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make report.

Junior Grand Warden.—The stone is plumb; the craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master.—Having full confidence in your skill in the royal art, it remains with me to finish the work.

The Grand Master, striking the stone three times with the gavel, said :

Well made, well proved, truly laid, true and trusty; and may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the craftsmen according to the grand plan, in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

Following the applications of the jewels to the stone came the libations of corn, wine and oil, performed by the same dignitaries, and according to the following form :

The Deputy Grand Master received from the Grand Marshal the vessel of corn, and pouring the corn upon the stone, said :

May the blessing of the Supreme Grand Architect rest upon the people of these United States, and may the corn of nourishment abound in our land.

The Grand Marshal presented the cup of wine to the Senior Grand Warden, who poured wine upon the stone, saying :

May the Great Architect of the Universe watch over, and preserve the workmen upon this building, and bless them, and our land with the wine of refreshment and concord.

The Grand Marshal presented the cup of oil to the Junior Grand Warden, who poured the oil upon the stone, saying :

May the Supreme Ruler of the World bless our land with union, harmony and love, preserve the people in peace, and vouchsafe to them the enjoyment of every good and perfect gift.

The Grand Chaplain pronounced the following invocation :

May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among men throughout the world; may the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the structure here to be erected rise in beauty and strength, and be preserved to the latest ages, a monument of the liberality of its founders, and of the free and enlightened government in which it is our privilege to partake.

The presentation of the tools to the architect followed. Architect Merrill was conducted to the Grand Master by the Grand Marshal, who said; I present to you the architect of this building. He is ready with craftsmen for the work, and asks the tools for his task.

The Grand Master presented the square, level and plumb to the architect, and said :

To you, Brother Architect, are confided the implements of operative Masonry, with the fullest confidence that by your skill and taste a fabric will here arise which shall add new lustre to our honored commonwealth. May it be blessed with wisdom in the plan, strength in the execution, beauty in the adornment; and may the Sun of Righteousness enlighten those who build, the people who give, and the magistrates under whose care this structure shall be erected.

GRAND MASTER WELLS' ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge—Brother Masons and Citizens of Lowell: Today we have left the busy cares of life, the routine of daily work and the struggles and labors of business and commerce, to unite in ceremonies that elevate our thoughts enlarge our minds and fill our hearts with love for freedom and equality.

It is fitting that we should leave our homes and shops, mills and factories, and, forgetting the cares of existence, assemble together for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the building destined to be the home of free government for this great city.

This ceremony strengthens, in the minds and hearts of all, the fact that in this country and city the people govern themselves. Here there is no place for that ancient dogma descended from barbaric times and called the "Divine Right of Kings;" here no man is born to rule; here no man acquires the right to govern his fellow-men through inheritance; and here no one can obtain the right to authority except by the suffrages of his fellow-men.

We who are now living have so long enjoyed the privilege of freedom in government that we are apt to forget the labors and struggles of our forefathers in their efforts to procure for us the inestimable privileges which we enjoy. It is hardly more than two hundred years since our ancestors, by great effort, with many differences and disagreements, began the experiments which have led, by slow changes, to our present forms of government; and yet we are impatient because we have not already reached perfection.

There is still much more work for us to do, before we can completely and satisfactorily solve the problem how to attain perfection in government. As the builders will add stone to stone and brick to brick in the construction of this building, so let us with patience and industry gradually work out the solution of this great problem, until we can show the world a perfect model of municipal government.

As the founders of your city chained the strength of the free-flowing river and led it a captive to do the work of thousands of arms, so it will be your privilege to control, educate and direct the intellectual force of your people to the highest and most exalted use of which it is capable.

Before there were city halls, before there were schools, before there were buildings erected for the administration of justice, when the only public buildings were temples for religious uses, Masonry began to lay corner-stones, and down through the growth of civilization and the progress of the human race in improvement, Masonry has continued to lay corner-stones.

It has witnessed the wonderful expansion of the human mind as exemplified in the multiplication of such buildings from time to time. Beginning ages ago with temples, coming then to monuments and cathedrals, and then to the present time, we find the greatest variety of public buildings in this free republic.

Here it has been the privilege of Masons to lay the corner-stones of Post Offices and other public buildings of the United States, State Houses, City Halls, Public Libraries, Memorial Halls, Monuments, Churches and Masonic buildings. Masons being good citizens are always pleased at any opportunity to promote good government, and they believe that in this building will be found an example of organized civil liberty to be followed the world over, and I give you again the charge to let this structure be erected and forever maintained according to the grand plan, in Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Love.

After the conclusion of the address the Grand Marshal, Henry G. Jordan, made proclamation that the stone had been duly laid in accordance with the rites of the Order, the proclamation being responded to upon the bugle.

The quartet then rendered the following hymn :

Lord ! Thou has been our dwelling-place,
Through years of old, and ages past;
And still Thy laws we seek to trace.
On Thee our trust we humbly cast.
Father of Light; Builder Divine !
Behold our work, and make it Thine.

In returning thanks to the grand lodge, Mayor Palmer said :

Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge : In the name of the Commission to whose care the building of this edifice is entrusted, I thank you for these beautiful and impressive ceremonies; and I now invite our guests to accompany the City Council to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Public Library and Memorial buildings.

The exercises closed with the benediction by the Grand Chaplain and the rendering of the Pilgrim chorus from Wagner's Tannhauser by Carter's Band.

EXERCISES AT THE MEMORIAL HALL TO BE USED FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Hon. John Welch, in behalf of the City Hall Commission, spoke as follows :

Gentlemen of the City Council of Lowell : It is my pleasure to announce to you that the corner-stone of the Memorial Building, to be used for a Public Library, is ready to be lowered to place, and in behalf of the City Hall Commission I invite you to attend to the duty.

President Walsh, of the Common Council, replied as follows :

Gentlemen of the Commission, Members of the Grand Army, and Fellow Citizens : It is cause of sincere congratulation, not only to you, Gentlemen of the Commission, who see in this work so fairly begun, the success, and end of your labors, not only to you, Veterans of the Grand Army, who have such a profound interest in this particular ceremony, but to this whole city, that Lowell can at last offer, in the beautiful structure here to be erected, a grand, useful and enduring tribute to the memory of those brave men who, in the dark hour of the nation's peril, went down to the battle field, made sacrifice, and rendered service, that the great blessings of Liberty and Union might be preserved to us, and to our children.

To us of the present age, and no doubt to those of future ages who shall come and drink at this fountain of knowledge, the memorial here to be raised will ever be a source of patriotic inspiration and, so long as the walls shall stand, testify to the love and appreciation of a grateful people. In the language of Holmes —

“ While o’er their marbles the mosses are creeping,
Stealing their name and its legend away,
Give their proud story to Memory’s keeping
Shrined in this temple we hallow today.

President Walsh called upon the Rev. Mr. Batchelder for prayer.

PRAYER BY MR. GEORGE BATCHELDER.

Almighty and ever blessed God our Father, Thou art from everlasting to everlasting and with Thee the Eternal Wisdom forever abides. Through it Thou didst create the worlds and with us it rejoices in the habitable parts of the earth. We come together in Thy name and invoke thy blessing as we lay here the corner-stone of a house which shall be a memorial of the heroic dead and a treasure house of wisdom for the living. We thank Thee that in time of peril there were those who by their courage, their constancy, their fidelity and their valor, made it possible for us to maintain the institutions of liberty. That the memory of their virtue may endure to all generations and may inspire those who shall seek this place to like fidelity, we set up this memorial in Thy name.

We invoke Thy blessing also upon the living, and upon that which they shall do to make peace prevail, and wars to cease. May they gather here out of the wisdom of the past, the records of the thoughts, the hopes, the deeds which inspire great thought, high endeavor, and heroic action, that at last righteousness and peace may kiss each other. We invoke the wisdom that may shine out anew as life, that the rare examples of the virtue which has blessed the world, may become the inspiration of the common life of the people, and our city be at last a holy city, our land a holy land, and Thine, O Father, shall be the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

President Walsh, turning to the Mayor, said :

“ It will be my privilege, as well as pleasure, to call upon you, honorable mayor of this city of Lowell, to take charge of the laying of this corner-stone.”

In response, Mayor Palmer, turning to the grand army officials, said :

Mr. President: I gratefully accept this most pleasing duty.

Mr. Commander and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, as the representative of the city of Lowell, and in her behalf, I invite you to conduct the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of her Public Library Building, which is also to serve as a Memorial of her soldiers’ dead.

GRAND ARMY SERVICES.

Posts march to position, led by drum corps with patriotic music. Command at right of stone; adjutant and quarter master at his right; chaplain at left of stone; officer of the day at right and front of commander; officer of guard near officer of the day; chief engineer rear of the stone.

Music: America, by American quartette.

Commander Rowell, Post 42:

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the City Council: In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all soldiers and sailors who defended the authority and integrity of the Nation, I thank you, and those you represent for the honor you bestow upon us. In accepting this service, we recognize the fact that this building is to be a monument to the heroism of the past, and a storehouse of knowledge for the future. We pledge you that the stone shall be well laid.

Adjutant, you will detail a guard of Honor.

Adjutant Stimson, Post 120—(Calls the guard by name and each answers "here.")
Commander, the guard is present.

Commander—Officer of the day, you will direct the officer of the guard to station the guards of Honor in their proper place.

Officer of the Day, Richardson, Post 185—Officer of the Guard, you will place the guard in position. (Stations guards.)

Commander—The Holy Scripture saith "Declare ye among the nations, and publish and set up a standard." In the name of our God we will set up our banners.

Officer of the Day, you will order the guard to display the flag.

Officer of the Day—Attention guards! Unfurl the stars and stripes.

Commander—Attention comrades! Salute the Flag. Present arms! Carry arms!

Music: The Star Spangled Banner, by the American quartette.

Commander—The chaplain will read from the Holy Scriptures, and offer prayer.
Comrades uncover.

Chaplain Blackburn, Post 120—Reads from the bible, and offers prayer.

Commander—Attention comrades! Adjutant, have you in your possession a list of articles which have been prepared to be placed in a receptacle in this stone?

Adjutant—I have Sir, and reads the following list:

Charter of ordinances of Lowell, 1883; Lowell city documents, 1889-90; Municipal register of Lowell, 1890; Water commissioners' report, 1873; Tenth decennial celebration of the incorporation of the city of Lowell, 1886; Manual of the General Court, 1890; Lowell directory, 1890; Report of Trustees of Lowell Cemetery; Contributions of the Old Residents' association, Vols. 1, 2 and 3; A document entitled "Half a Century of an Old-time Massachusetts savings bank"; Statistics of manufactures of Lowell, and neighboring towns; Lowell Year book, 1889-90; Specifications of city hall building for Lowell, Mass., 1890; Specifications for memorial building to be used as a public library for Lowell, Mass., 1890; Resolutions of city council, relative to city hall lot, and the erection of city hall and Memorial building; Package from Post 42, G. A. R.; Package from Post 120, G. A. R.; Package from Post 185, G. A. R.; Bivouac; Exercises of Grand Army; Articles from manufacturing corpora-

tions and business firms in Lowell; Map of the city of Lowell; One copy each of the following newspapers: Lowell Daily Courier, Lowell Weekly Journal, Lowell Daily Citizen, American Citizen, Vox Populi, Saturday Vox Populi, Sunday Critic, Lowell Morning Mail, Lowell Evening Mail, Morning Times, The Evening Star, Le Drapeau National, Le National, L'Etoile, Odd Fellows' Gazette, Lowell Daily News, Lowell Weekly Sun, L'Union; Obsequies of Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd.

These articles are in possession of the quarter-master.

Commander—(Quarter-master, you will proceed to close and seal the box, and deposit it in place.

Quarter-master, Allen, Post 185—Commander, the box and contents are deposited according to your order.

Commander—Engineer in chief, you will now, with the assistance of the Post Commanders, place in position the corner-stone of the Memorial building. See that it is laid in accordance with the plans of the architect, so that the building may be strong and beautiful, a memorial for all time of the Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty of the men whose names shall be inscribed upon its walls.

(ENGINEERS AND COMMANDERS LAY THE STONE.)

Engineer-in-Chief, Murphy, Post 42—Commander, I have the honor to report that this corner-stone is well and properly laid, true to the level and plumb line.

Commander—Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Commission, Comrades, and Fellow-Citizens: The Lowell posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have performed the duty assigned them, by laying truly and well the corner-stone of this Memorial Building. In the name of the Soldiers and Sailors who have saved our Nation, we thank the citizens of Lowell for this monument to the defenders of our country's flag. We rejoice that our city has thus proclaimed to the world that patriotic self sacrifice is not to be forgotten.

We trust that our beloved land may never again be deluged in blood. Yet we remember that the perils of peace are scarcely less than the perils of war. The demands for loyalty are as great upon the sons, as they were upon the sires. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The safety of our country is in the intelligence, the moral character, and the patriotism of her citizens.

We believe this structure will be an object-lesson to inspire loyal hearts, and a treasure house to enrich lands.

We now surrender back into your hands, Mr. Commissioners, this stone, and shall watch, with deepest interest, the completion of the edifice.

Music: Battle Hymn of the Republic, American quartette.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR, CHARLES
D. PALMER.

Fellow Citizens: The ceremony which has brought us together is one of unusual interest and importance to the people of Lowell.

In laying the corner-stone of a City Hall and of a Public Library and Memorial Building, we have made votive offerings to free government, to education and to patriotism.

It were superfluous for me to enlarge upon the need of the various departments of our city government for more spacious and convenient quarters. The public realized the fact eleven years ago when measures were first taken for the eventual erection of a new municipal building.

That building is now in process of construction and promises to be worthy of our busy and beautiful city.

Let us hope that the coming legislators and officials, whose "passing voices shall echo from these walls," may so rise to the height of their opportunity and their duty that their names shall embody to future generations faithful service and unimpeachable integrity in discharge of official trusts.

The second edifice of which we today have laid the corner-stone, is designed for a public library and as a memorial of our volunteer soldiers who served in the civil war. It has therefore a two-fold interest, as a temple of education and as a monument to patriotism. A public library may be made a potent element on the education of a people. It is an invaluable aid in the diffusion of general knowledge and gives opportunity for special culture to those who seek it. Education is regarded as the birthright of the American citizen and an industrial community as intelligent as ours cannot fail to appreciate the advantages offered by a library free to all. With the increased facilities assured by the new building, our City Library will be more than ever a means of social and intellectual improvement.

Of the memorial to the soldiers, I shall say but little.

Lowell cherishes their memory and has never ceased to take pride in their glorious records.

In dedicating this building to them she gives them the honor due and bequeaths their fame and their example to posterity.

Fellow Citizens, the corner stones are laid, the foundation walls are finished and the buildings will ere long reach full completion. May they be to us and to our children, inspirations to high ideals, outward and visible signs of knowledge, of patriotism and of civil liberty.



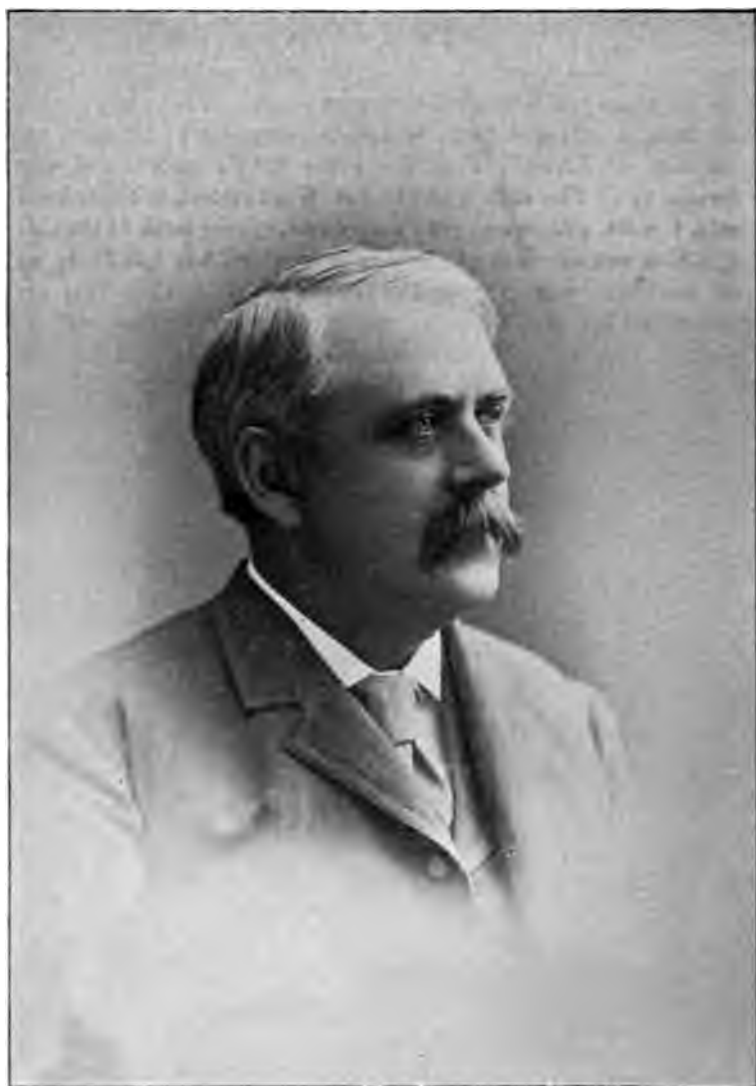
EX-MAYOR FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE.

ADDRESS OF HON. FRED. T. GREENHALGE.

Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: At last, after 50 years and more, the City of Lowell is to have a municipal building suitable to its purposes and needs. Every man's house is his castle, but we shall have a mansion here, which, to every one of the increasing thousands of Lowell, shall be every man's castle, and every woman's too. The stately Capitol at Washington, with its battlements, towers, pillars and crowning dome, giving back to the rising and setting sun as much of glory as it receives, has less to do with your comfort, your happiness, your daily life, than this civic mansion which you begin to rear today. Under this roof will gather all your closest and dearest interests; here will be transacted what may be called your home business, your home legislative work. From the assessment of a poll tax to the expenditure of millions the work and business will range.

And it is fitting that the Memorial Building should stand by the City Hall. Let it rise, stone by stone, pillar by pillar, with your business building, telling the present and the coming generations of the dead who gave their lives that your City Hall might stand in peace and security. There is a deep significance in the presence here today of the Grand Army Posts and the High School Battalion. I watch the ranks of the gray-haired veterans filing slowly towards the sunset of life—I see this shining band of youthful soldiers coming from the sunrise—but I know that both young and old march under one banner and keep step to the music of united hopes, united hearts and united states. And as I note this great union of sentiment I feel and know that God's heaviest wrath will smite the man who should ever fling a brand of hell into the peace and concord, the harmony and brotherly love, which prevail here today, and which, under God, will prevail among us and our children forever and ever, Amen.

Lowell enters upon a new era today. The structures we mean to raise are the first great tributes of our city to art and beauty. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and he will reckon it as no mean addition to his wages that he can enjoy this comfortable home of our municipality, and that he can improve his mind and the minds of his children by the treasures of art, of learning and of culture to be contained in this Memorial Hall.



EX-MAYOR JOHN J. DONOVAN.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN J. DONOVAN.

Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: The edifices of stone, brick and iron that are to arise from these piers, will stand for all time as object lessons, teaching in a most salutary manner the people of today, and the generations of the future. The people of this active, enterprising municipality who will be called upon to contribute for their construction, will see them grow in perfect symmetry, stone placed upon stone, story upon story, until at last complete, they will stand in magnificent proportions, bearing eloquent testimony to the aspirations of our citizens, to the conception of the architects, which the cunning and genius of the artisan will have wrought into the very perfection of beauty. Conception and execution are in a sense synonymous, each dependent upon the other, and must indeed go hand in hand in order that the best results be attained.

It is eminently fitting that those structures should arise, entailing burdens as they must, but burdens which will be borne cheerfully, for the character of the public buildings of every country must be accepted as the true index of the people. The pyramids, the coliseum, the temples of Greece and Rome, after the lapse of twenty centuries still testify to the chaste and cultivated art of the several lands. They also furnish to us, the fortunate citizens of this, the grandest and freest land under the blue canopy of heaven, food for deep reflection.

In those ruined temples we are reminded of "the genius of Greece and the glory of Rome." We also recognize that while the Egyptian, the Greek and the Roman observed the immutable law of political rectitude, then it was those wonderous structures were erected which today challenge the art of the accumulated centuries that have intervened. Then it was they possessed all the elements requisite for national greatness and progress, but when political virtue ceased to actuate them in the counsels of their country, from that moment disintegration began. Alexander wept that there were no other lands to conquer. Roman triumphs were limited only by the extent of the world as then known. Today, as in the past, those ruins of a once grand civilization stand as mentors to all who shape the affairs of men.

To us, entering upon the second century of our existence, with our wonderful past, and the possibilities of a future, which will eclipse all that we have known, the lesson of other lands prompts us to aspire to a higher plane as citizens, and to exact from those whom we select to represent us in every capacity, a stewardship.

Providence has indeed showered upon us blessings with a lavish hand; let us demonstrate our appreciation by walking in the pathway of political rectitude. True, today education is more generally diffused than at any time in the past, but education should be many sided.

We are a composite people, but whatever blood courses through our veins, we raise our hands to heaven and from truly thankful hearts return to Him who holds nations in the hollow of his hand, sincere prayers of gratitude. We are indeed a composite people, coming from the over-crowded countries of the old world, from bonny Scotland, the land of Burns, from rugged England, from that little sea-girt island, where rest the ashes of my ascestors, that island whose misfortunes have caused every honest heart to mourn, whose children have found homes in every land where the lamp of civilization has shed its rays; but in none other have they prospered more greatly than in this, in none other have their talents and their virtues been more greatly appreciated, and for whose preservation they have shed rivers of blood. From the vine clad Italy of Dante, from the country of Schiller and the land of the Norsemen, they come to this haven of rest, and thanks to the genius of our institutions are blended into one grand homogeneous mass of freemen.

Thank God, in this beautiful city, there are no classes that are inimical to our institutions; if danger ever threatens them it will be owing entirely to the decadence of love of country, to a lack of public virtue and false teachings of political economy. It is the inculcation of sterling truths that will preserve them, which should be the primary object of our lives, and carefully instilled into the minds of the young, so that it may grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength.

I understand fully that political parties will ever exist, and take different views upon the great questions which agitate the public mind, but danger to the preservation of our institutions will exist only when the real interests of the people are wholly lost sight of in the struggle for party supremacy, when the people are wilfully misguided, in order that petty triumphs may follow.

As citizens by birth and adoption, and I hold that both are equal, it is eminently fitting that the liberty-loving, law-abiding people of Lowell, standing upon the grand level of American citizenship, should assemble to dedicate these buildings. One, consecrated to preserve in grateful recollection the names of those who went forth

from among us—went forth and came not back, but who died, and by their death preserved to us this united land, our banner with not a single star obliterated or a single stripe polluted. The sons of Lowell acted well their part, and as in the revolutionary days the blood of old Middlesex was the first shed upon the altar of freedom, so eighty-six years later the men of Lowell, of gallant Middlesex, were again the first to shed their blood, their lives were the first sacrifice; yonder shaft will tell the story to generation after generation, and the names of Ladd and Whitney of 1861 will be coupled with Davis and with Buttrick of 1775.

It is indeed a sacred duty entailed upon us, to demonstrate our appreciation in a fitting manner, and there is none more fitting than the erection of a Memorial Building, where upon imperishable tablets their names will be inscribed, and years after the last surviving member of that wonderful army shall have been mustered out by "the giver of all life," the Memorial Building will stand. Our children's children and their children's children will read the names of Lowell's heroes. It will inspire in their hearts a deeper and fuller appreciation of the land of their birth, and prompt them to do as did the men of '61, should danger threaten.

Build high, then, this monument to heroes. Brick and stone, marble and iron, all will do their part, but let their story be told, let their sacrifices be instilled by sire and son so that it will be indelibly stamped upon the minds of everyone in this broad land. Their blood cemented the once divided states and divided people into an indissoluble union of love and interests. No temple can be too magnificent to commemorate them, and within whose walls their comrades will assemble, to repeat again and again, the story of the bivouac and the march, the skirmish and the battle; there also will they assemble to practically demonstrate the grand principles of their great order, of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Another, to be devoted to municipal purposes, where the servants of the people will assemble for deliberation. Let us, one and all, resolve that we will advance the true interests of our city, hold ever aloft the banner of municipal integrity. Let us keep constantly before us the truism, "He who serves his country best, serves his party best." Let us so shape our lives, that the world will be better for our having lived. Let us, the fathers of families, and those less fortunate, do that and that only, which will stimulate the youth who in the immediate future will take our places, and lead them to a higher appreciation of the obligations which they owe to this municipality to their state and their country. Our city justly enjoys an enviable reputation; the application and genius of her people have indeed exemplified our motto, "Art is the hand-maid of human good." We are here, here will be the homes of our children; then let us do our full part, and as years creep upon us and we lay our burdens down, we will derive infinite comfort from the knowledge that we "have fought the good fight, have kept the faith."



EX-MAYOR GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE F. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens:—Standing as we do today by the foundations of a new City Hall, which the increased population and business requirements of our great city imperatively demand, it is natural that our thoughts should revert to the time, sixty-one years ago, when, at a town meeting held in the old Merrimack hotel, the qualified voters of Lowell, after deliberating upon a well reasoned and carefully prepared report from a committee of the leading citizens, decided that a town hall, to cost, including the land, not more than Eighteen Thousand Dollars, should be erected. The plain but substantial building thus ordered, and where for more than half a century the municipal affairs of the town and city have been conducted, was soon completed.

There are probably few, if any, of the early settlers of Lowell who participated in the proceedings of that meeting now living, but upon such an occasion as this it is fitting and altogether proper that we should publicly acknowledge the debt which we owe to the able, far-seeing, practical men of those days, who laid, and laid so well, the corner-stone, not of a single edifice only, but of a community which has grown and prospered until its present population exceeds by more than sixteen thousand the number of inhabitants of the capital of our Commonwealth at the period of which I speak. The names of the master workmen among the makers of Lowell are “familiar in our mouths as household words”—Appleton and Lowell, Jackson and Boott—but how little is known by the present generation of the men who guided the public affairs during the important ten years of its incorporate existence as a town. A single volume contains the minutes of their proceedings, but we cannot even hastily turn its pages without being impressed by the marked fidelity and public spirit with which their work was done.

But is this their only record? No. Over the door by which the visitors enter St. Paul’s cathedral, in London, there is a plain and modest tablet, erected to the memory of its famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren. It bears upon its face this simple inscription: “Reader, if thou seekest his monument, look around.” And so we,

today, with equal pride, point to an imperishable memorial of these pioneers of Lowell—this great and prosperous city.

In the year 1844, the city school library, as it was then called, was established in a small room, in the government building, beginning with about thirty-eight hundred books. That institution has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength until there are now upon its shelves more than forty thousand well selected volumes. What a fountain of knowledge is thus accessible to every household in Lowell! When we are at school others teach us; in our libraries we teach ourselves. Whatever field of learning we may enter, here are guide boards to direct us and the recorded wisdom of others to help us on our way. In this busy hive of industry, where every man in his sphere is laboring with that energy which is characteristic of New England life, how often do we find ourselves, as the day's work is over, weary in body and in mind, annoyed and perplexed by untoward events. We turn to our books and there come to us rest and strength, which enable us to renew on the morrow the battle of life, and a peace that almost passeth understanding.

Nor is this all. Think of the marvelous advances in the arts and sciences which distinguish the age in which we live! We can as readily believe that Minerva sprang forth in complete armor from the head of Jupiter, as that the inventions, which have in some instances made a complete revolution in the methods of conducting business, were not the result of months, and often years, of patient and unwearied study and investigation.

In any department, an inventor must first of all know the exact state of the science, how far others have advanced, and wherein they failed. This knowledge cannot be acquired by the study of a single volume, or a score of volumes, and, with rare exceptions, even these would be beyond his reach did not the public libraries open to him their treasures. It is, therefore, apparent to us all that in a city like ours such an institution should receive the same generous and cordial support from the city council in the future that has been so cheerfully accorded to it in the past. It was long ago manifest not only to its patrons, but to those who were entrusted with its management, that more commodious and convenient rooms were necessary to enable it to accomplish the good work which it was capable of doing, and therefore, when the authorities wisely decided to erect a city hall where the municipal business could be conveniently conducted, they, with equal wisdom, determined that

another public building should be constructed for the benefit of the library, and with peculiar appropriateness dedicated it as a memorial to the brave men who went out from our midst to do battle for the country in the long and bloody contest against the most groundless rebellion recorded in the annals of history. And in this way, we today, too tardily, alas! honor those whose gallant deeds have so honored us. It is the prayer of each one of us that the structures whose corner-stones we have just laid may long endure for the convenience of our citizens, and as ornaments to our city.



HON. JEREMIAH CROWLEY.

ADDRESS OF HON. JEREMIAH CROWLEY.

Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:—In the year 1821, a number of gentlemen were in search of a place to invest their surplus capital, and encourage the manufacture of cotton goods in this country. They found such a place in the vicinity of Pawtucket Falls in this locality, which was then a part of the historic town of Chelmsford. By their enterprise and the investment of their capital, canals were dug, cotton mills, print works and machine shops were erected; schools and churches were built. From the state of Maine, the granite hills of New Hampshire, and the valleys of Vermont, and surrounding towns of this Commonwealth, young men, and young women, the flower of every New England town and village, came here to work in the cotton factory, and perhaps assist in increasing the stores in the old homestead.

Many of those who thus came, married and settled, made their homes here, and such was their sterling character and moral worth that their imprint is left upon every page of the city's history. From the countries on the other side of the Atlantic came numbers of honest, stalwart men and virtuous women who have contributed to make this prosperous city what it is today.

From the manufactories of Old England came numbers of skilled and experienced men; from there came the Princes, the Butchers, the Burrowses, the Hopes, the Healeys, the Mathers, and last but not least, the Greenhalges, who, by their skill, industry and exalted worth, have indelibly left their mark on the history and character of the city. From Scotland came Wright and Paterson, both skilled men, of strong, sterling character, who had vast influence in their time.

The poor, impoverished people of the Isle of the Sea, sitting at their cabin doors in the darkness of their bondage, looking out over the Atlantic's waste of water, saw a light which was to them a beacon of hope, plenty and freedom. Following the light, they crowded the emigrant ship, suffered the privations and perils of a tempestuous voyage across the dreary ocean, and after a weary pilgrimage, many of them found a resting place, and humble homes on

the spot of land between the Concord and Merrimack rivers. Driven by oppression from their own country, deprived by law of the very rudiments of education and knowledge, they could not claim nor boast of the mechanical skill or inventive genius possessed by many others who came and settled in the then rising and growing city; but they came with strong arms and willing hearts. They came to a country in which they were recognized as men, a country in which every institution of learning was opened to them, and as free as the wind that blew on their native hills. Appreciating the great advantages offered them in their new homes, while they could not give skill in return for those advantages, they built the railroads, they dug the canals, they carried the mortar and brick almost into the clouds to the top of yonder mills. Humble as they were, menial as were their occupations, and though scant their wages, they have, thanks to the advantages offered them brought up and educated large families of children, so that they and their descendants now mingle in every business, and every social walk in life with those who are to manor born, and are here today taking part with you in these exercises, and rejoicing with the Coburns, the Worthens, the Websters, the Richardsons, the Butchers, and the Greenhalges in the growth and prosperity of our city which we all love, and which is, to many of us, the dearest spot on earth.

Standing on this spot today, participating in the exercises of laying the corner-stone of this Memorial Building, I am carried back on the wings of memory to the dreary April morning nigh thirty years ago, when the citizen soldiery of our City and County were mustering in yonder hall, in response to the call of the constituted authorities of the country. Assembled in that hall on that dreary morning were the descendants of the men who went from Acton to Concord, and made the stand at Concord bridge against the British soldiery on that April morning long ago. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder with the men of Acton and Concord, stood the sons of the early Irish settlers of Lowell. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they marched through the blood-stained streets of Baltimore, on to the Capital of the nation.

For a time it seemed as if treason would be triumphant. In seeming dire necessity, calls were made for more men; the lawyer left his desk, the mechanic left his anvil, his lathe and his plane, and the farmer his plough, in response to the call of his country. Such an uprising of patriotic people the world never saw before. Political party lines were obliterated; religious animosities and

differences were buried in the grave of the forgotten past ; all went forth, keeping step and time to the music of the union.

Why marched forth the son of the early Irish settler? Did he go as an Irish man? No. Why, then, did he go forth to march and fight? He went forth as an American citizen, to preserve the country that afforded his father a home and an asylum, and to fight for the flag that threw its protecting folds around that father when he fled from oppression in his native land.

There was one who was a volunteer soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He was sorely wounded in the leg at the second battle of Bull Run, as it is sometimes called, and left upon the field to die ; but, after night-fall, he managed to crawl upon his hands and one knee, dragging his wounded limb along, until found by the Union Cavalry pickets, who cared for and sent him to the hospital at Fortress Munroe, by the kindness of the commanding officer of the department, General Butler, our own distinguished townsman and fellow-citizen, whose record is that he never "went back" on a Lowell man. The life of the wounded soldier was saved, but he was a cripple for life. A short while ago, I sat beside his bedside. On the other side from where I sat, stood his son, watching each look and breath of his dying father, as the old soldier was slowly dying from the effects of the old wound. Gasping for breath, with feeble voice, he said: "My days are numbered. I have suffered a great deal ; for more than twenty-five years there has not passed a day that I have not suffered pain. The poor old soldier is almost worn out," and he fell off to sleep. Again he awakes, his voice still feebler: "I did it for my country ; it is a good country, and worth suffering for." So say we all. It is a good country, where all stand before the law on the same perfect equality ; where there is the largest liberty and toleration for every religious belief and political opinion, and in the exercise of which there is no restraint. The path to fame, honor and wealth, is as open and free to the child of him who digs in the street as it is to the child of the wealthy manufacturer. I see around me today the descendants of those who came here from across the Atlantic to better their condition in life. They came here and were as of necessity the hewers of wood and drawers of water. By industry, perseverance, honesty and integrity, their descendants have won a place for themselves and their posterity in the business, mechanical and social life of the city. We have lived and mingled together for nigh unto seventy years, and have so lived together as friends and neighbors.

But sometimes people, through mistaken zeal for the cause of liberty and religion, will fan into life the dying embers of almost forgotten prejudices, and for a moment they will burn with all the fierceness of the hateful past ; but reflection comes at last. Sober sense and reason have sway ; our prejudices and mistaken notions are forgotten ; we turn from the dark past to to the sunlight of the future. Let us go hand in hand in the spirit of toleration and charity for the good name and prosperity of our country, our state, our city, our home.

The Commission was of the opinion that the corner-stones were well made, well proved, truly laid, and hoped the square, level and plumb would govern in the construction of the edifices. The work was immediately continued.

The Commission continued its demands on the cutters to furnish the stone, and in turn for notices sent to them, became the recipient of notices from other contractors, that claims for damages, because of delays, might be expected from them.

Again, the trials and tribulations began of a class different from those already experienced, yet of a kind which the Commission saw its way clear to deal with, not to rob Peter to pay Paul, but to take from the granite cutters' accounts under the contracts what was demanded as a reasonable compensation by the others. This solution was just and fair, but it did not forward the erection of the buildings. The granite soon arrived, but not in sufficient quantities ; the work progressed slowly, and was under way, when in the course of political events, in January, 1891, the Commission was deprived of its official head.

The courteous and manly bearing, solicitous at all times for the comforts of the Commission, deeply and actively interested in every stage of the work as it had progressed from its inception, sharing equally in its discussions, freighted always with a care for the best interests of the city, left the Commission to honor him as it could, regretting that it could not do more, with an invitation at all times to meet with us and be with us.

No sooner had the new official head taken the helm than he began to experience the trials of the life of a Commissioner.

The Memorial Hall was well on its way, but the City Hall dragged slowly and unsatisfactorily along, when the stone cutter on the building came forward with a scheme to change the material for the rest of the building to gray color, expressing grave doubts of the possibility of furnishing proper granite of the reddish hue from the quarries, which had been opened, and exhibiting certain indications that the work would not be finished till long after the time fixed in the contract. The proposition did not meet with the approval of the Commission. It could not be reasoned that the colors would blend to the eye and present a becoming exterior. At this time the following petition was presented and considered:

PROTEST FROM THE LOWELL CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

(Of which organization the Lowell Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union is a member.)

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW CITY HALL:

Gentlemen:—Whereas the successful bidder for furnishing stone for the new buildings has utterly failed, in both time and quality, to meet the requirements of his contract, as interested parties we object to any further concessions. We know no reason why he should be specially favored beyond our local bidders, when the apparent discrepancies in the bids were nothing more or less than the real difference between cash and store account, a system we utterly condemn as being detrimental and degrading to the cause of labor. We also demand in the name of the stone-workers of our city that a portion of the work be taken down, since the color of the stone is anything but uniform; also the beds are too narrow to rest upon. We would respectfully call your attention to this matter before, were it not in deference to the high character of the gentlemen composing the Commission, many of whom were large employers of labor in times past, with few equals and no superiors in their private capacity. But in your responsibility we fail to see how you can discharge your obligation to the public by allowing this party to make terms and conditions to suit himself, much to the prejudice of our local bidders, thus wantonly depriving us of lawful employment in preference to the barter system of the Cape Ann Granite Co. While we do not propose to be the wards of a generous municipality, neither do we wish to be the victims to an unjust discrimination. While the design is admitted to be excellent in conception, it does not reflect much credit on the supervising architect, in permitting such miserable execution. As citizens it was hoped and expected we were going to have something to be proud of, in common with yourselves, whose honored names were to be forever associated with its construction and magnificent proportions worthy to be admired by our descendants, rather than a disgrace to the generous spirit, taste and genius of the present generation. Therefore, be it resolved, that we do most earnestly request your honorable board to give this party to understand they are not to mistake your forbearance for right, much to the indigna-

tion of an orderly community. With entire confidence in the probity of your honorable board, we feel as though we do not transcend in impudence or presumption when we declare that it seems equivocation to leave it in the hands of this party any longer. Hoping this communication will commend itself to your favorable consideration as reasonable,

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN J. COYNE, President.

B. ROCHE, Corresponding Secretary.

This same question of defective color of granite was soon after raised by the architect, in a letter to the Commission, which two days later was followed by one from the Commission to him, written by him, to which he requested the signature of the Commission, to which on the same day was a reply to the effect that the architect disclaims any responsibility for the bad effect which the same will have on the appearance of the building when completed. The Commission having the communications before it saw no reason why the letter, written by the architect for the Commission to himself, should be signed; yet, notwithstanding, to it there was received a reply from the architect. Such practice is to be commended, for with a jealous eye the architect guarded his work from the lesser skilled and inexperienced Commissioners.

The proposition of the contractor was considered, and it was voted to hold him to the terms of his contract.

The question of a suitable inscription over the entrance to Memorial Hall was raised by the following petition:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NEW CITY HALL AND MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Gentlemen.—We, the undersigned, citizens of Lowell, would respectfully petition your Board that the public Memorial building, now in process of erection may be so designated by proper lettering over the main entrance, and that you will grant us a hearing to enable us to give our reasons for this request:

Jeremiah Crowley, J. G. Peabody, Geo. H. Frye, W. A. Dickinson, Thomas J. Enright, Richard B. Allen, F. B. Peabody, E. D. Holden, Frank K. Stearns, Saml. B. Wyman, W. H. Spalding, James H. Pinder, Dudley L. Page, Hugh F. Gillon, John H. Fuller, J. G. Marshall, Wm. G. Ward, E. T. Rowell, E. R. Fife, A. W. Weeks, C. A. R. Dimon, Charles Cowley, Alexander Blackburn, G. C. Brock, F. W. Puffer, E. J. Noyes, Sam Kidder, Geo. J. Carney, John C. Burke, John F. Frye, Frederick Lawton, Chas. H. Kimball, John F. Kimball, Robt. Wood, J. W. C. Pickering, John Davis, T. Costello, H. H. Wilder, Geo. F. Libbee, Geo. F. Lawton, Chas. W. Eaton, Geo. A. Hanscom, Jas. H. Carmichael, John B. Coleman, Willis P. Burbank, Francis Jewett, Chas. M. Williams, Frank Coburn, Frank M. Merrill, W. A. Ingham, L. I. Fletcher, E. B. Conant, H. P. Webber, Theodore Adams, Solon W. Stevens, Jos. P.

Thompson, John A. Faulkner, John Kilburn, Chas. P. Goddard, Wm. J. Reardon, Wm. F. Sullivan, N. J. Hoar, A. T. Baker, F. M. Brogan, F. H. Pearson, T. C. Shirley, Chas. H. McIntyre, Wm. H. Anderson, Chas. H. Allen, John H. McAlvin, John J. Harvey, J. Avison Baker, Albert A. Lane, Michael Corbett, Frank P. Haggett, John J. Pickman, A. St. John Chambre, J. C. Abbott, A. G. Pollard, Frank H. Ela, Frank Brown.

A hearing was given on the petition.

The arguments presented were to the point that the Memorial Hall should bear some inscription to indicate clearly to the public its purpose, namely: A memorial to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who went from Lowell, to be used for a public library. These were the words in the petition originally presented to the City Council, and referred to the Commission, which had materially the effect of the erection of the building. The question was debated with much fervor, and on motion that the words City Library be cut in the lintel over the entrance, the Commission suddenly found itself without a quorum by the exit of a member. At a subsequent meeting the motion was renewed and amended to "Memorial Hall," which was voted, and again at a subsequent meeting the records were amended to read that the amendment passed "unanimously." *Initium est salutis notitia peccati.*

At this time it became very necessary to give to contractors the seal of the city that the same might be properly cut for the buildings. Which and what was the seal was a question. A number of designs which were in public use were produced, and the one recognized by the City ordinances adopted.

In April, 1891, the Commission lost the services of a member by resignation, one whose work in life had made him foremost in his profession throughout the country, and whose services to his city on the Commission were of the greatest value. The Commission was to be congratulated that it had enjoyed so long the benefits of his high experience.

The City Hall had now reached the stage of construction where the question of the high or low pointed tower, dormer windows or no dormer windows, must be decided. In order to make the changes, more money was necessary which carried the Commission back to the Council, which had refused an increase in the earlier stages of the work. It became very evident to the Commission that the low pointed tower, and no dormer windows would not be satisfactory, and certainly would not meet with public approval, and it was therefore voted under the saving clauses in the contracts that the Commission might elect, on the bids, which tower it would

have, should be taken advantage of, and the money asked for from the City Council to be placed to the credit of the Commission. This was granted in Council, and the contractors duly notified. In consequence, the high tower was erected and the dormer windows set in place, both of which produce an architectural effect to the building which would otherwise have been sadly wanting. In this connection it became necessary to carry out the steps and the approach to the front entrance, in order to present the building symmetrically to the eye, and entice the critic rather than repel him.

These changes restored the building to its original architectural outlines, and the reductions remained mostly in the interior. The return to this condition of things confirmed the former action of the Commission with this difference, which may find rest with the local contractors, *fortuna meliores sequitur*.

With the tower came the question of a clock; should it be illuminated, or not; should it strike, or not; these phases of the business were important. The first was agreed to; the second was not. Competitors were invited to appear, to whom was applied the maxim—"Time is the governor of all things."

The customary rivalry was soon apparent. A manufacturer treated the local bidders equally as to price and opportunities, under-bid them, and bid against another manufacturer. The parties appeared before the Commission, and interesting instructions were given by the competitors, who set the time for Yale and Harvard universities, and were very anxious to do the same for Lowell. To the Commission they stood on equal ground, and the question was settled by the cost and the guarantee for five years to keep time within a variation of ten seconds per month.

The treatment of the bay on the Memorial Hall demanded consideration. The feeling governed that it should be commemorative in spirit of the dark days of the early sixties, and instructive in so far as it could be; originally, it was intended to be in stone; but the attendant expense was urged as a reason for the change to terra cotta. The designs submitted were not correct, and it required the military genius of the Commission to modernize the uniforms and trappings and put the accoutrements in order. Again the faces were too much Teutonic, and required alteration to bring them more in keeping with home countenances. A close scrutiny might detect familiar features, about which there was considerable merriment in the Commission.

The serious problem of heating and ventilation was next presented. The Commission invited parties in good standing, who

had practical working schemes, to appear before it. Six appeared and freely gave instructive information and good naturedly subjected themselves to a full inquiry on the part of the Commission. After consideration the Commission expressed its inclination to a blower system, of which several had been presented. The architects were instructed to prepare a joint circular calling for bids, giving the necessary details and instructions to bidders. The competition was made general and bids asked for.

When in the midst of this work the Commission, during the latter part of September, 1891, received the sad intelligence of the death of one of its members; one who, from a life of long activity as a contractor and builder, had brought to the Commission his own practical experience, which had been of signal usefulness on many questions which the Commission had treated.

The bids for heating and ventilation were received, four in number, varying in price from \$5966.66 to \$13,650. The difference in the bids for this system was many thousand dollars, which upon inquiry was thought might be in the fact that the highest bidder had advised in the preparation of the plans for heating the buildings on which parties had bid. At the same time there came to the Commission the information that the lowest bidder had made an error in his bid, which should be corrected in this, that an important part of the apparatus had not been figured by him. The bids had been made public, and the bidder was given a hearing on his error as stated by him. The matter of omissions in bids had been before the Commission at other times. The explanations in this case were made, whereupon, after a stern lecture on the Hereafter, replete with quotations from the Holy Writ, delivered in no uncertain terms by one of the Commission, the contractor agreed to carry out his bid and do the work.

The architects on Memorial Building were instructed to prepare specifications and plans for electric wiring and lighting, which demonstrated that architects are not infallible, for the bids varied from \$895 to \$2,486 for the same work. There was very little delay in the Commission in the rejection of all these bids and the architect was invited again to try his skill on wires and light. In this there was success; and ten bidders with bids varying from \$1,196 to \$1,770 were before the Commission and the lowest bid selected.

The Commission next met an impediment which was quite serious. The granite contractor on the City Hall was evidently unable to finish the contract, and fortunately the contractor on the

Memorial Hall was able to take up the work, which was done with consent of the contractor on the City Hall, and the Commission congratulated itself that the work would progress and with no increase of cost to the city.

An elevator was requisite for the City Hall, which varied the experiences of the Commission. Seven manufacturers were invited into the competition. It was soon evident that there was more or less of a combination among them, and patents for this and for that improvement made their teachings very instructive to the Commission. Five furnished plans with specifications, details and photographs were received.

Among the bidders it was learned that some had formed a trust and were not in earnest competition among themselves. It is believed that one outside the trust received the contract for the work.

The work on the Memorial Hall was well advanced, and more attention to details became necessary. There were the book racks for the library; on this much attention was bestowed; schemes in use in the leading libraries and patented conveniences were examined with a view to meet future requirements to an extent of 200,000 volumes.

There were the stained glass windows in the Hall, for which designs were submitted by five competitors on a sum fixed at \$1500 set apart for that purpose. A very exquisite design, full of life, entitled "call to arms" was offered for consideration; but being beyond the sum, was not accepted. The artistic element on the Commission regretted the limited sum to be expended, and there being no alternative, the selection was not delayed, and contract awarded for sum specified. The opportunity remains in course of time, when the feeling comes aright, certainly ere long, before the last of the five thousand and twenty-two men said to be justly credited to Lowell on sea and on land.

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents have spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead,"

that a graceful city will more worthily pay the tribute due.

The decorations of the ceilings and walls in an appropriate manner were ordered, and the work commenced.

The Commission received a communication from the chairman of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association that suitable quarters be

provided for a museum in the basement of Memorial Hall. Upon consideration it was decided that this question belonged properly before the City Council, and answer was made to that effect.

Another communication was received to the effect that a room be fitted and furnished where teachers in the public schools could take pupils, and consult books of reference, but on a hearing ordered by the Commission, the statement was made that an investigation showed a want of enthusiasm, and the request was withdrawn.

In July of this year, 1892, the Commission lost another of its members by death, one who had taken great interest in the work; who was skilled in his relations to men; who had led a thoroughly practical life, and brought to the Commission a keen insight into human nature. The Commission attended his funeral in a body, and paid its tribute of love and respect.

Two months later the honored member of the Commission who had resigned, and of whom mention has been made, departed this life, and the Commission, for the third time, was called upon to attend the solemn rites of burial. This death took away three of the original Commission of six as appointed and confirmed.

The buildings were so near completed at this time that the question of hardware was presented. In the competition local dealers represented the manufacturers; the lowest bid was accepted. In this connection a criticism was made on the Commission, that it was not composed of gentlemen; which caused the members some grief and turned their minds to the lines of Bobby Burns in his third verse of *The Twa Dogs* as a balm for injured feelings.

The necessity of furnishings for the buildings was evident and a carefully prepared list, item for item, was presented to the Committee on Finance of the City Government for both buildings in order that it might be thoroughly understood for what purpose in detail the extra appropriation was to be applied.

The Committee agreed to the report and the City Council voted the amount requested to the credit of the Commission.

The first question came on the coverings of the library rooms in the Memorial Hall and it was decided that linoleum should be used for that purpose and bids asked therefor with samples. Six local bidders entered the competition with prices varying from 77½ cents to \$1.09 per square yard in place. The highest bid was for corticine, a species of linoleum, to which the following protest was filed:

Hon. George W. Fifield:—We understand that your Committee are considering corticine in place of linoleum. If this is a fact we ask the privilege of putting in figures on these goods. Manning & Leighton, Gookin Bros., J. F. Puffer & Son, Adams & Co.

A hearing was had and privilege granted, whereupon the trade crossed itself in discussion on the goods in which the Commission became interested, consulted the authorities for the benefit of the protestants, sustaining the position taken by the Commission to the effect that the goods were made of the same materials, differing only in the composition of the parts. In consequence the Commission adhered to its action and voted that corticine be laid in place.

Sketches for tables for the Memorial Building were advertised for and five local dealers responded. They were not satisfactory; their work was rejected and the architect invited to prepare sketches, on which bids should be asked.

There were bids thereon from nine different parties, seven local and two from out of town. The local bidders were lowest on price and the contract was awarded to them. The chairs were awarded to local bidders, proportionately to their figures as made. The balance of furnishings went mostly to local contractors.

In January, 1893, in the course of political events, the Commission lost its official head. One who quickly took up the reins of his predecessor, who brought a well trained business tact and skill, who entered energetically into the work of the Commission, and was of great aid and assistance as an adviser, to him, with whom the Commission had become so intimately connected and from whom it separated with sincere regret, it could but honor him as it had his predecessor, with an invitation at all times to meet with us, and be with us, sorry that it could do no more.

His successor immediately threw himself into the life of the work and became most eager to participate in all that the Commission was doing. By his energy and activity he soon became wonted to the ways of the Commission, and heartily joined in the discharge of the duties.

The Commission soon found itself versed in electric, gas and combination fixtures in its search for light for the Memorial Hall. Representatives of six firms, some local and some from out-of-town appeared before the Commission, and imparted instructions replete with explanations, accompanied by designs. From them the Commission chose what it believed to be the more effective, practical and in keeping with the building. The contract was awarded, and in course of time they were hung in place to light those who would drink deep from the Pierian spring. With the exception of a few

minor matters, this brought to an end the general work on Memorial Hall, which had been erected for twenty cents per cubic foot of space.

The experience from the work on furnishings on Memorial Hall was of great assistance in the prosecution of the work on the City Hall. The long list of articles was made up, and bids asked for in most cases, and the contracts made. The Commission did not confine itself wholly to local contractors; it sought for that which it believed the most fitting, not with any feeling as to local skill to which it had given the fixtures, but more with a desire to satisfy itself that the most appropriate should be done, and that it should learn for itself what was the most appropriate. Wherever it found it, it did not hesitate to contract for it. For this the Commission was criticised, but not by any communication which came to it as a body, and therefore it regretted that it did not have the opportunity to reply in proper form. Life was too brief to pick up the waifs on the winds, yet not too long for the Commission to hear and answer all charges formally made to it, and against it.

In the month of April, 1893, it was quite evident that the Memorial Hall would soon be ready for occupancy and to that end the following report was made to the City Council:

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOWELL.

Gentlemen.—I am instructed by the City Hall Commission to report to your honorable body that the Memorial Hall will soon be completed and ready for occupancy.
Most respectfully submitted,

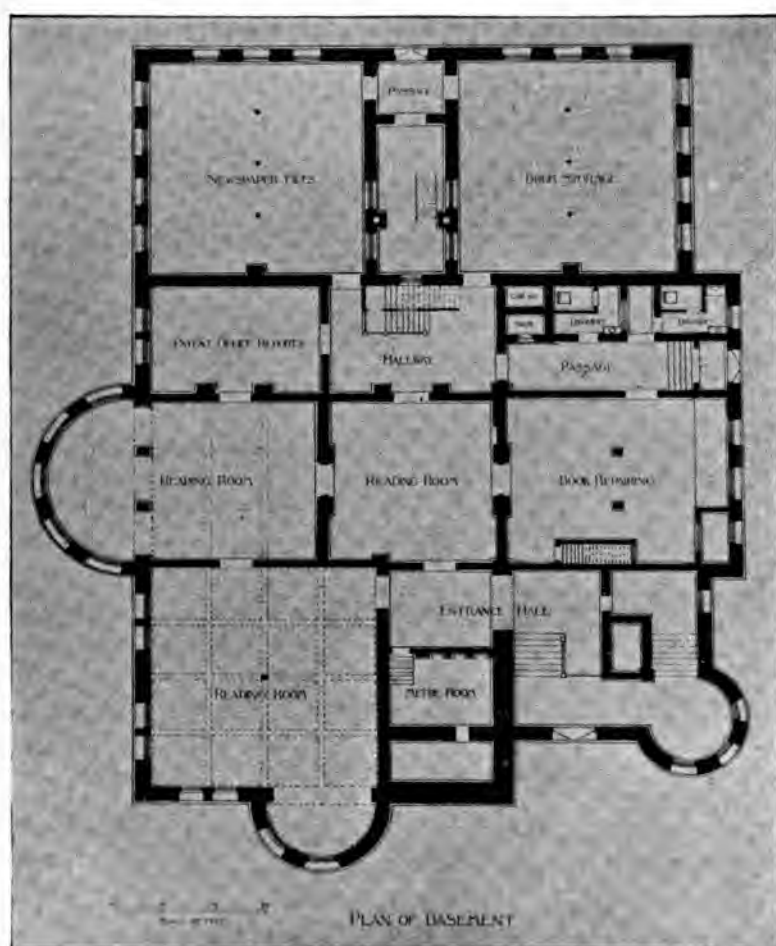
PRENTISS WEBSTER,
Secretary City Hall Commission.

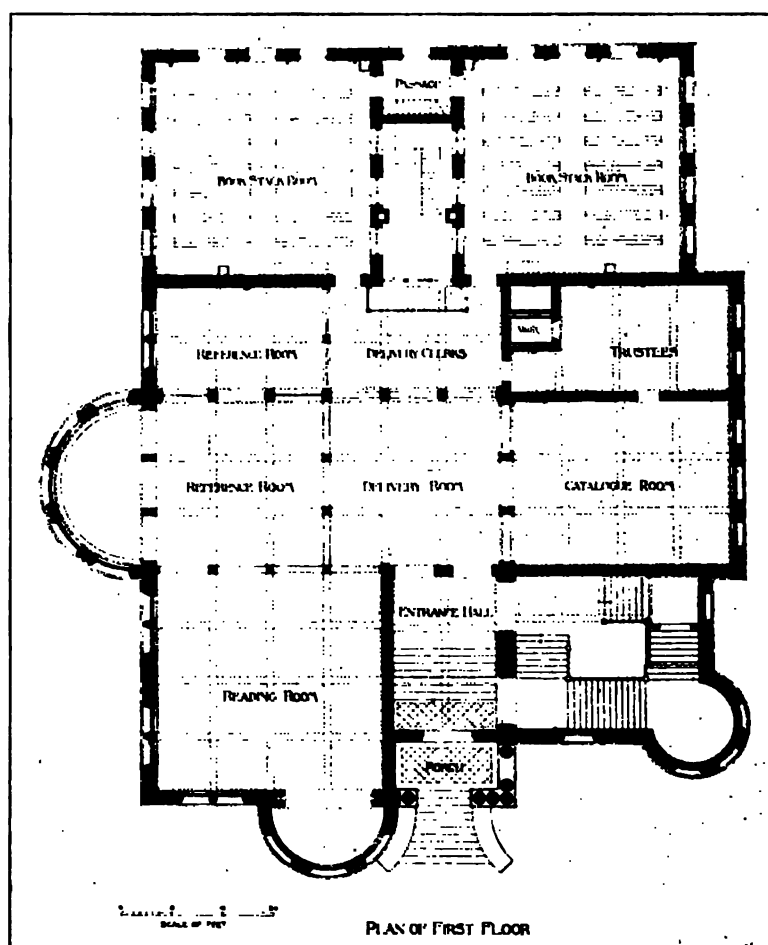
Lowell, April 15th, 1893.

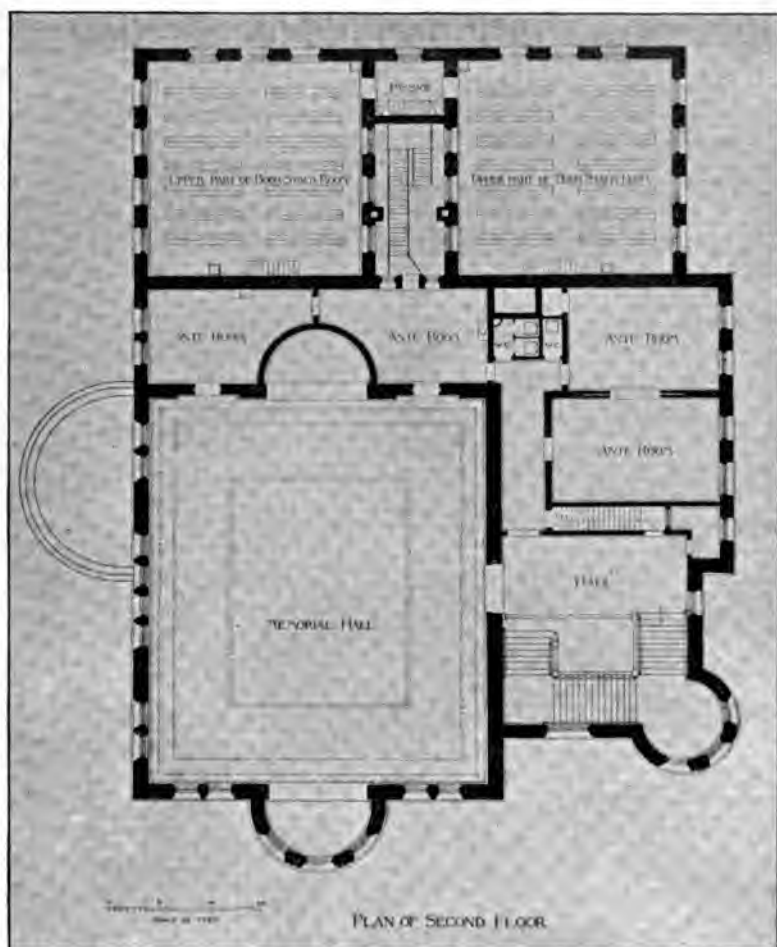
Arrangements were made for the dedication of the Hall, and the following exercises were carried out:



MEMORIAL HALL.







DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL HALL.

DEDICATION MEMORIAL HALL.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

On Police Arrangements at Building.—Commissioner Webster, Aldermen Westall and Johnson.

On Tickets.—Commissioners Haggett and Livingston and Col. Dimon.

On Seating and Arrangements at Hall.—Trustee Trull, Commissioners Welch and Webster.

On Reception and Care of Guests.—Commissioners Runels, Welch, Webster and Plunkett, Trustees Putnam, Farley and Trull, Aldermen Choate and Johnson, Councilmen Benson and O'Connor, Commanders Caverly and Smiley.

On Escort for Library and Building.—Commissioners Welch and Webster, Trustees Trull and Farley, Councilmen O'Connor, Robinson, O'Brien and Boisvert.

On Invitations.—Commissioners Haggett and Livingston, President Benson, Aldermen F. W. Puffer and McDonald.

THE PARADE.

It was deemed eminently fit and proper that the Grand Army of the Republic should dedicate the Memorial Hall according to its usages, and introductory thereto the different Posts of the city attended by other military organizations, paraded from the South common to the Hall in the following manner, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. R. Dimon, who was invited to act as Chief Marshal:

Platoon of Police, Sergeant Dunlavy commanding.

Marshal Dimon and Staff.

Chief of Staff, Adj. Frank E. Butler.

Aids: Dr. F. C. Plunkett, W. H. I. Hayes, W. W. Tuttle, Orrin Bartlett, Dr. George E. Pinkham, H. G. Cushing, Charles H. Frost, Jesse H. Parker, Walter H. Coburn, S. A. Pickering, Lieut. Philip McNulty, Corporal Hunton, Charles T. Cahill, Lieut. A. D. Pierce, Lieut. J. A. Lambert, Lieut. Cabot Devol, Corporal E. B. Noyes.

Lowell Brass Band.

Battalion of Militia, Capt. W. H. Hosmer.

Co. M, Ninth Regiment, Capt. A. D. Mitten.

Co. G, Sixth Regiment, Capt. E. B. Carr.

Co. D, Second Corps Cadets, Lieut. G. D. Kimball.

Co. C, Sixth Regiment, Capt. G. E. Lull.

Post 42 Drum Corps.

Post 42, G. A. R., Senior Vice Commander Sweeney.

Post 120, G. A. R., Commander S. C. Smiley.

High School Drum Corps.

Post 185, G. A. R., Commander J. A. Caverly.

Mirault's City Band.

Second Regiment Veterans.

Thirtieth Regiment Veterans.

Thirty-third Regiment Veterans.

Richardson Light Infantry Veterans.

Seventh Battery Veterans.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Naval Battalion.

Farragut Camp, S. of V., Capt. J. M. Marshall.

Greenhalge Camp, S. of V., Capt. Chas. Bell.

The column served as an escort to carriages containing the Mexican war veterans, G. A. R. Department commander and staff, orators, chaplains and poet of the day, ex-mayors and other invited guests.

When the march was completed the different organizations were formed about the platform on the south side of the Memorial Hall to attend the dedication exercises held by the G. A. R. The three posts, the Sons of Veterans, and the delegations from the veteran companies and regiments were formed in front, and the militia were placed in the rear.

GRAND ARMY EXERCISES OUTSIDE MEMORIAL HALL.

The ceremony was according to the ritual of the Grand Army, and was simple, brief and impressive. Commander S. C. Smiley of Post 120 was in charge, and was assisted by 16 comrades from the three posts, as follows:

Commander J. H. Caverly, Post 185; Charles Cowley, Captain of Naval Battalion; Adjutant, F. E. Butler, Post 120; Chaplain, Alexander Blackburn, Post 120. Guard of Honor: Officer of the Day, W. L. Goss; Officer of the Guard, George E. Worthen. From Post 42, J. B. Pendergast, J. H. Hallisey, David Murphy, J. H. Lane; Post 120, Eugene Turner, Patrick Halpin, W. H. Clark, George Chase; Post 185, Arthur Hamblett, A. B. French, Charles Austin, C. Goodwin; Guard of Army Symbol, George H. Mitten; Guard of Navy Symbol, Frank G. Rundlett; to Set Navy Token, John Cochran; to Set Army Token, M. H. McCue; to Raise Colors on the Building, M. T. Ward, Post 42, S. C. Smiley, Post 120, J. T. Thorning, Post 185.

Mayor Pickman.—Mr. Commander: I have been authorized to invite you at this time to accept from the citizens of Lowell, at the hands of its accredited representatives, this Memorial Hall for dedication and to request that it may be dedicated by you to the noble purpose for which it has been erected.

Commander Smiley.—Mr. Mayor: In the name of my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing as they do all soldiers and sailors who defended the integrity and authority of the nation, I thank you and those whom you represent, for the privilege to dedicate this Memorial Hall. Its very silence is impressive. Without articulate speech, it is eloquent. It needs no words. It is itself an oration. It assures us that our dead are held in remembrance—those dead who gave their lives for the security of the citizen and the union of the States. It is significant of brave and loyal obedience to the command of the nation always and everywhere, since the obligations of citizenship are not restricted to time or place, or to the conflict of arms. It gives encouragement for the future, since the recognition and approval it gives of patriotic fidelity and heroism will be an incentive for the display of public valor and virtue in all coming time.

There can be no doubt that the honor you pay to the patriotic dead, and to their memorable deeds, will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more reputable, but also to maintain and perpetuate, through all future generations, the union and authority of the United States of America. Adjutant, you will detail a guard of honor.

Adjutant.—Commander, the guard is present.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, you will direct the Officer of the Guard to station this detail near the Memorial Hall.

Commander.—Holy Scripture saith: The Lord gave the word: great was the army of those that published it. Ps. lxxviii. 11.

Declare ye among the nations, and publish, and set up a standard.

In the name of our God we will set up our banners. Ps. xx. 5.

Officer of the Day, you will order the guard of honor to display our flag.

Officer of the Day.—Officer of the Guard, let the flag be displayed.

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Commander.—The forces of the nation are divided into two great arms, that of the Navy and that of the Army. Captain in the Navy, what words of Holy Scripture may apply to the Navy?

Captain Chas. Cowley. They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see all the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep. For He commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be so quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men! Ps. cvii. 23, 24, 25, 28 32.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, let the guard of honor set up the symbol of the Navy, and let a sailor be detailed to guard it.

An anchor was then set up against the altar, crossed with a cutlass. Comrade dressed as a sailor was placed on guard with drawn cutlass.

Commander.—Commander, what Scripture may apply to the Army?

Commander J. H. Caverly.—To your tents, O Israel! So all Israel went to their tents. 2. Chron. x. 16. The children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts. Num. i. 52. Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. ix. 4. The Lord shall utter His voice before His army; for His camp is very great; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible: and who can abide? Joel ii. 11. Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. Ps. xx. 7.

Commander.—Officer of the Day, let the guard of honor set up the symbol of the army, and let a soldier be detailed to guard it.

[A musket with fixed bayonet, canteen and haversack hanging from it, knapsack leaning against the stock, was set up against the shaft opposite to the anchor. A comrade in full soldier uniform, armed with a musket with fixed bayonet, was placed on guard.]

Commander.—Officer of the Day, if the work of the Navy and Army be well done, what proclamation from Holy Scripture can you make?

Officer of the Day.—A proclamation of peace. Lord, thou wilt ordain peace for us; for Thou also hath wrought all our works in us. Isaiah xxvi. 12. How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good; that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! The Lord hath made bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God. Isaiah lii. 7, 10.

Commander.—The Chaplain will now offer the prayer of dedication.

Chaplain Blackburn.—Almighty God! we thank Thee for Thy sovereign care and protection, in that Thou didst lead us in the days that were shadowed with trouble,

and gavest us strength when the burden was heavy upon us, and gavest us courage and guidance, so that after the conflict we have come to these days of peace. We thank Thee that the wrath of war has been stilled, that brother no longer strives against brother, that once again we have one country and one flag.

May Thy blessing be upon us as a people, that we may be Thy people, true and righteous in all our ways, tender and patient in our charity, though resolute for the right; careful more for the down-trodden than for ourselves, eager to forward the interest of every citizen throughout the land, so that our country may be indeed one country, from the rivers to the seas, from the mountains to the plains.

We pray Thee to make our memories steadfast, that we may never forget the generous sacrifices made for our country. May our dead be enshrined in our hearts. May their graves be the altar of our grateful and reverential patriotism.

And now, O God! bless Thou this memorial.

Bless it, O God! bless Thou this memorial.

Bless it, O God! in honor of mothers who bade their sons do brave deeds:

In honor of wives who wept for husbands who should never come back again:

In honor of children whose heritage is their fallen father's heroic name:

In honor of men and women who ministered to the hurt and dying:

But chiefly, O God! in honor of men who counted not their lives dear when their country needed them; of those alike who sleep beside the dust of their kindred or under the salt sea, or in nameless graves, where only Thine angels stand sentinels till the reveille of the resurrection morning. Protect it and let it endure, and unto the latest generation may its influence be for the education of the citizen, for the honor of civil life, for the advancement of the nation, for the blessing of humanity, and for the furtherance of Thy holy kingdom.

Hear us, O our God! we ask it in the name of him who made proof of the dignity, and who consecrated the power of sacrifice in His blessed life and death, even in the name of Jesus Christ, the great Captain of our salvation. Amen!

Comrades.—Amen.

State Dept. Commander Hall.—In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this Memorial Hall; I dedicate it to the memory of those who, in the Navy, guarded our inland seas and ocean coasts, and fell in defense of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who, in the Army, fought for our hill-sides and valleys and plains, and fell in defence of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who, on land and on sea, fought for the Union and fell in defense of the flag; who, on land and on sea, fought for the authority of the Constitution, and fell in defence of the flag; who, on land and on sea, fought for their country and fell in defence of the flag. Comrades, Salute the dead!

[Each comrade who was armed presented arms; those not armed placed the left hand open, fingers outstretched, over the left breast, and with the right hand raised their hat, four inches above the head!]

Commander.—Attention! In Place, Rest.

Commander Smiley.—Mr. Mayor, our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades I thank you, and those you represent, for your courtesy in permitting us, who are bound by special ties to them, to honor our dead.

Chaplain Blackburn.—The grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Spirit, be with us all. Amen!

Comrades.—Amen!

EXERCISES IN MEMORIAL HALL.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1893.

PRAYER.

REV. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, D. D.

SINGING, "O Render Thanks,"

Rix

AMERICAN QUARTETTE.

PRESENTATION of Keys to the City by

PRENTISS WEBSTER, ESQ.

RESPONSE by the Mayor in Accepting the Keys.

HON. JOHN J. PICKMAN.

SINGING, "How Sleep the Brave,"

Rix

AMERICAN QUARTETTE.

ADDRESS.

HON. CHAS. A. STOTT.

PRESENTATION of a Bust of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler by the Colored Citizens of Boston.

LUTHER A. DANDRIDGE.

ADDRESS of Acceptance by the Mayor.

POEM.

LIEUT. EDWARD W. THOMPSON.

SINGING, "Firmly Stand, My Native Land,"

Nagelli

AMERICAN QUARTETTE.

ADDRESS.

HON. FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE.

SINGING, "Soldiers' Farewell,"

Kinkel

AMERICAN QUARTETTE.

BENEDICTION AND PRAYER.

REV. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, D. D.

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS BY PRENTISS WEBSTER, ESQ.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council and Fellow-Citizens : On behalf of the City Hall Commission, instructed by the Honorable the City Council of Lowell by resolution of November, 1883, to proceed with the erection of a Memorial Building to the memory of its soldiers and sailors, I have the honor to state that the Commission has attended to that duty. The building is now complete, and the Commissioners welcome you, Mr. Mayor, the members of the City Council, our veteran soldiers and sailors, our fellow-citizens and their guests within its walls.

The building has been erected without any departure from the plans and specifications as adopted. The cost of the construction has not exceeded the amount we requested your honorable predecessors in office to appropriate. We shall have a balance to turn back into the city treasury. The building has been furnished within the amount which was appropriated for that purpose. The Commission has labored in the performance of this duty to live up to the motto of our city, " Art is the Handmaid of Human Good." And now, Mr. Mayor, to you, as the head of our municipality, I have the honor, as the representative of the City Hall Commissioners, to hand the keys of this building.

MAYOR PICKMAN ACCEPTS THE KEYS.

On behalf of the city of Lowell, I accept the keys of this beautiful building, this day dedicated and set apart for public uses. It is a monument to the liberality and enlightened public spirit of the city in the midst of which it is placed ; a noble memorial and commemoration of the valor and devotion of the men who went from Lowell to serve in the army and in the navy during the War of the Rebellion.

It is a tribute, not only to the memory of the brave men who died in defence of their country, but an expression of gratitude as well to those who survive, to enjoy the blessings for which they fought, and their comrades died.

It is to the honor of the founders of the city of Lowell that from the very beginning of its history consideration was given to the moral and intellectual means of stimulus and development within its borders ; that from the laying of the foundation of the mills, and

the erection of the massive curbing which checks and regulates the surging waters of the Merrimack, were laid the foundations of the school-house and the church. A wise and generous policy on the part of the city and many of its citizens in later time has led to the establishment of libraries, the maintenance of lecture courses and well endowed means of instruction in the public schools, day and evening.

The training has been practical thus far, rather than æsthetic ; the golden age of fine arts in our city is to come. May we not this day be on its threshold ?

To my mind this building strikingly typifies the qualities of the ideal American soldier. This beautiful hall with its emblazoned windows speaks to the eye and to the heart of patriotism and sacrifice. The library and reading room below speak to us of intelligence and the means of mental growth and development.

In the years to come, when we have passed away, and the proceedings of this day linger as a faint memory in the history of the city, thousands will come here and find a reminder of what Lowell did in the great struggle for freedom, a continual inspiration to grateful memories and patriotic ardor ; here shall be gathered the literature of the world for him who seeks it amid surroundings delightful to the eye and taste, a heritage alike for all.

One word of appreciation for the zeal and capacity of the men composing the Commission who have had the superintendence of the construction of this building. For four years or more they have had the supervision of the work. While I have not been a member of the Commission a sufficient time to share in the credit to which these gentlemen are entitled, I have been long enough associated with them to become informed of the amount of time and labor devoted by them, step by step, during the progress of the work.

And in this connection it will not be invidious to refer to the timely and valuable aid afforded by one of my predecessors in office, the Hon. Charles D. Palmer, in the initial steps of the movement that has resulted in the erection of this building and of the new City Hall.

I congratulate you, Messrs. Commissioners, upon the nearness to the completion of your labors, and upon the success which has attended them ; and above all, I congratulate the city upon the completion of this stately structure, which I now formally accept in its behalf.



EX-MAYOR CHAS. A. STOTT.

MAJOR CHARLES A. STOTT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council and Comrades: The ceremony in which we are engaged marks an important epoch in the history of our city. Thirty-two years ago the first of our citizen soldiers responded to the call of the government. No one who witnessed their departure on that cold and cheerless morning in April realized the magnitude of the contest, or that before it should come to an end, more than five thousand of our citizens would become enrolled in the army and navy of the Union.

In 1861 our population was about 37,000, and those available for military service about 8,400. During the three succeeding years our population decreased from causes incident to the war, and it is fair to presume that the number for military service decreased also, consequently it is more to our credit that so large a percentage of available men (some 5000) were in the army or navy; and, Mr. Mayor, I venture to assert that the record of our city is not equalled by any in the Commonwealth. The spirit of patriotism and loyalty, ever present in the hearts of our people, was kindled into greater heat by the assault on Sumter, and later by the attack on the Sixth Regiment in Baltimore, so that in the months to come Lowell became a vast recruiting center, and our citizens enrolled themselves in different organizations. Time will not permit me to dwell at great length upon the services rendered by the men of Lowell in the great struggle for national supremacy. The first to leave our city were companies A, C, D and H of the Sixth Massachusetts, commanded by Captains Sawtelle, Follansbee, Hart and Noyes.

How intense were the feelings of our people at the sudden call for troops, and with what anxiety they awaited tidings of their arrival in Washington, and when word was received that our men had been attacked in Baltimore and several killed, the excitement was intense, for no one knew at first who had been stricken down, and there were signs of mourning on every hand. But later this anxiety was somewhat dispelled by accurate information, and then came the feeling of retaliation, and could the opportunity have been afforded, three thousand men would have responded within twenty-four hours.

Lowell was represented in the Union army by four companies in the Sixth Massachusetts for three months, five companies in the Sixth Massachusetts for nine months, three in the same regiment for 100 days, one in the Second Massachusetts for three years, two in the Sixteenth Massachusetts, three in the 26th, 30th and 33rd,

each, two light batteries in the 7th and 15th, and one company in the 3rd cavalry, all for three years. There were also individual enlistments in the 9th, 19th, 20th, 48th, 56th, 59th, and many other regiments, besides 600 men enlisted in the navy.

The Sixth Regiment responded three times to the call of the government. First for three months, then for nine months, and again for 100 days. Our people have always taken a just pride in the record of this regiment in its several campaigns, and while it did not see the arduous service of many of the three-year regiments, still its prompt response to every call "set the pace" for Massachusetts and the country.

Those were stirring days in our city, and a general interest was taken in recruiting and forwarding the several companies that were being formed. The first to depart was the "Abbott Grays," which was raised and commanded by Capt. Edward F. Abbott. This company was named for Judge Abbott, whose two sons, Edward and Fletcher, were so closely identified with its history. It was mustered into the United States service as Company A, 2nd Massachusetts, and its record is written in the history of that regiment. May 21, 1861, witnessed the departure of the Richardson Light infantry. This company was named in honor of our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. George F. Richardson, who took a great interest in its formation. It was commanded by Capt. P. A. Davis, and proceeded direct to Fortress Monroe, where it performed garrison duty for some months. March 17, 1862, by order of the war department, it was changed to an artillery corps and became the Seventh Massachusetts battery. Two companies, composed of our Irish citizens, were recruited by Captains Proctor and O'Hare, and mustered into the Sixteenth Massachusetts, August 5, 1861. The valor and bravery of this regiment was equalled by none. In October, 1861, the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts was mustered into service. In this regiment were three companies from Lowell, men commanded by Captains Dickerman, Warren and Blood. January 4, 1862, three companies of our citizens were mustered into the Thirtieth Massachusetts. These companies were commanded by Captains Shipley, Clark and Crowley. The Twenty-Sixth and Thirtieth formed part of Gen. Butler's division, and were in the Department of the Gulf until August, 1864, when they joined Gen. Sheridan's forces in the valley of the Shenandoah in the memorable engagements at Winchester, Cedar Creek and elsewhere. In this same expedition Lowell sent a company of cavalry, which was afterwards assigned

and became part of the Third Cavalry. This company was raised by Lieutenants Perkins and Noyes, and served in the Department of the Gulf. The Fifteenth battery, Capt. Pearson, was mustered into service in March, 1863, and served in the Department of the Gulf

The service performed by our townsmen on sea was every bit as worthy as that performed by their brothers on the land, and our seamen are justly entitled to their full share of praise.

The men of Lowell were always to be found in the front. They were the first in the field, and the last to leave. (The Thirtieth Massachusetts was not mustered out until January, 1866.)

They fought under all the great leaders and on their banners can be inscribed Baltimore, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilla, Ball's Bluff, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Coal Harbor, Second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Savannah.

The record of the men who so faithfully and bravely represented Lowell in those days of trial has been enshrined these many years in the hearts of our people, but no monument or memorial save the Ladd and Whitney monument has ever been erected to their memory.

There exists in every human heart a desire to be remembered. Walk through our cemeteries, enter our churches and see evidences that loving friends have in different ways perpetuated the memory of those dear to them. As we stand within this beautiful hall, forever set apart and to be kept sacred to the memory of those who gave their lives in defence of our country, we cannot but feel that municipalities are not altogether unmindful of the debt of gratitude due the men whose memory these walls are forever to hold in loving remembrance.

For many years the soldiers of Lowell have thought there should be some memorial erected by the city to commemorate the valor and devotion of our citizen soldiers, but the time never seemed ripe until the movement which culminated in the erection of this beautiful building, so graceful in appearance and useful in all its appointments. It is true we have waited many years for this day, but I feel that the veterans can truly say you have dealt most liberally with them.

Mr. Mayor, I would that the part allotted to me in these ceremonies had fallen into other hands, so that there could have been a more detailed account of the service rendered by the regiments in

which Lowell men served, and I would suggest that someone be engaged to prepare a history of Lowell's part in the rebellion, to be preserved in the archives of this building. I would also suggest that tablets be placed on these walls bearing the names of our soldier dead, so that the names of Butler, Abbott, Roche, Crowley, Follansbee, Sawtelle, Lamson, Murkland, Mumford, Perkins, Farr, Hart, Shipley, Wright, Fiske, and the hosts of others who were killed in battle, or died from disease, may be preserved, and that their devotion to country may stimulate the present and future generations to that loyalty which possessed the men of 1776 and 1861.



BUST OF GENERAL BUTLER.

THE PRESENTATION OF A BUST OF GENERAL B. F. BUTLER

BY A DELEGATION OF COLORED CITIZENS FROM BOSTON.

MR. DANDRIDGE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In September, 1891, a number of colored gentlemen of Boston decided to present to the City of Lowell, or some one of its public institutions, a bust of Gen. Benj. F. Butler. By such a testimonial they wished to express their love and admiration for one of the very few men who, in all the political changes so characteristic of our American life, has ever been loyal and true to their interests.

We are not unmindful of the courage it took to denounce, in a convention of slaveholders, of which he was a member, the iniquity of slavery and the slave trade. By the expedient of a definition—"contraband of war"—he solved the vexed question of the negro's right to don the uniform of an American soldier and fight bravely, as he did, for his own freedom and the life of the Union.

At New Orleans he found regiments of colored troops that had been organized by the Confederates to take up arms against the Union. With him it was fair warfare to turn the enemy's guns against him, and the Corps d'Afrique was mustered into the Union army and never disgraced the flag, but fought their former masters on many a blood-stained battle field and gallantly earned their right to freedom.

We fully believe he did not favor us because we were colored, but being so conditioned as to be unable to help ourselves, his mind was strong enough, his heart was large enough, to take us in as members of the great human family.

Mr. Mayor, the colored citizens of Boston are happy in presenting this bust of Gen. Butler to the City of Lowell, believing there could be no more appropriate place for it than in this hall, dedicated to the memory of those who gave their lives that the Union might be preserved, and all men made free and equal under the law.

THE GIFT ACCEPTED.

Mayor Pickman accepted it on behalf of the city in the following words:

It is most fitting that this Memorial Building should contain within its walls a life like representation in durable form of the features of Lowell's most illustrious son. From the city's earliest history the name of General Butler has been closely connected and identified with its growth and prosperity. Early in the history of the rebellion he responded to the call of the government; he left his home and his profession, and gave what he possessed of capacity and energy in aid of the suppression of the rebellion. He was a potent force in those early days before the North had awakened to an appreciation of the mighty struggle before it. The names of Ladd and Whitney inscribed on the monument in yonder burial lot and the name of General Butler will always be associated with notable events at the beginning of the Civil War, and with the historic share of Lowell and of Middlesex county in them.

My hope and expectation is that this hall will be made use of, in part, for the care and preservation of appropriate reminders of men from Lowell who participated in the Civil War, and for the safe keeping of flags, relics and records of battles and other historic events associated therewith.

On behalf of the city I accept this beautiful gift, and tender to you and your associates the thanks of the city.



LIEUT. E. W. THOMPSON.

POEM BY LIEUT. E. W. THOMPSON.

WHAT IT TELLS.

How calm the words are said—
We say across the fence
From those whose souls are hence,
“There sleep the dead.”

But, if the dead be ours,
We weep above the mound,
And deck the hallowed ground
With fragrant flowers.

We long to raise a stone
To tell the love we bore
For those who evermore
Are from us gone.

We may not do it yet,
But though the living call
Demands our slender all,
Love won't forget.

And one day it is done.
We, after many days,
A fitting tribute raise,
Which time has won.

And cities are as men ;
To those who gave their all
For them at duty's call,
They turn again.

“We are not false to you:
To you, our sons, who gave
Your lives our hopes to save,
Our hearts are true.”

And Lowell speaks today,—
Above the song of loom
Honor and love make room
For her to say :

“Behold my meed of praise !
To those who fought my fight,
To valor dead for right,
This shrine I raise.”

You have reared a noble pile.
It will tell you all the while
Of that dismal April day
When your best blood marched away :
Sons by birth and sons who came
To share your soil in Freedom's name;
Young men from the farms and fields
For the better wage it yields
Making homes with you, nor yet
The old roof-tree to forget;
Who wait not the fathers' blessing;
Nor the lips of mothers pressing
To their own,—from your cheers,
From your blessings, hopes and fears,
From your eyes grown dim with tears,
Went the first armed volunteers.

It will tell you of their fate;
Of their blood-stains at the gate
Of the war; of their lying
First of all the dead and dying
Of those four red years of battling;
While along your street the rattling
Of the drum-beat called again,
And again kept calling for more men.
How the roll-calls shorter grew
When Virginia's fights were through;
How the Mississippi's tide
Heard their cheering ere they died;
How the march was not to be
From Atlanta to the sea,
For the bullet wrote the name
On your roll of deathless fame.

It will tell heroic tales
Of your sons who set the sails,
Manned the guns and pulled the ropes
On the vessels of your hopes;
How they cheered through flaming ports,
While they battled with the forts;
How on slippery decks they fell
'Neath the flag they loved so well.
First to go and last to come—
Bugle note or roll of drum
Never called more loyal hearts
To war's furnace door, which parts
Love, and friends, and all we prize,
From the patriot son who dies
In the forefront of the fight,
On the altar steps of right.

It will tell you more beside;
It will tell you why they died,
Why the call that sent them forth
Crystallized the mighty North:
Party, creed and race forgot
In the echoes of the shot
That upon Fort Sumter flamed,
By the hand of treason aimed.
It will tell you 'twas the love
Of the flag that waved above
All that blood and tears had won,
All that nobler thoughts had done.
It was labor's spring to power,
Statured full within an hour.
'Twas the watchword, "Man shall be,
Body, tongue, and conscience, free."

Keep the old flag floating o'er it!
It will tell you how they bore it,
How they died that it might be
Still the emblem of the free.
How they bore the city's honor,
How they brought no stain upon her.
And the pages of their story
Are her proudest boast and glory.
And in all the years to come
Should the clamor of the drum,
With its sudden, fierce alarms,
Call the nation's men-at-arms,
It will tell you first of all—
"You have heard your country call,
Set your faces to the fight,
Die, as they died, for the right."

ADDRESS OF HON. F. T. GREENHALGE.

Fellow Citizens :—We have assembled to consecrate this building as an enduring memorial of the men of Lowell who gave their life-blood to the cause of Liberty and Union. The meaning of these great words was brought out in the white heat of battle. It was not merely the liberty of the African which was at stake ; it was the liberty of the children of men, white or black, from Mississippi to Siberia. Slavery tainted the whole body politic ; it fettered not only the body of the slave, but the soul of his master. And what a meaning there is the word union ! Upon the pillars of the Union the fate of popular government rested, with its progress and development. If these pillars fell, the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity fell also. Two republics, estranged and hostile, could not have co-existed upon this continent. War, endless and exterminating, would have brought on two-fold ruin, a world-wide ruin. The Union meant peace and safety, the law, order and prosperity of the foremost nation of the earth, the vanguard of the human race. But the great pillars stood firm ; the lost cause was the cause of slavery and rebellion—the triumphant cause was the cause of human freedom.

This noble building, then, is to serve as a memorial of these men of Lowell. But every building in Lowell and through the country, is in some sense a memorial ; the mansions of the rich, the cottages of the poor, and all the wealth, magnificence and glory of the republic. This special memorial is to be a library. What humanizing influences are suggested by the library ! The broadening power of education, the subtle and delicate graces of culture, the purifying, ennobling, spiritualizing forces of Science, Literature and Art—all shall be here, like invisible angels, making bright and glorious these spacious and stately halls. Here will be found study, contemplation, silence and peace. The Library and the Soldier, the Book and the Sword—the living thought of dead sages and the living memory of dead heroes. Peace, I say, dwells here with her attendant graces of Civilization, Comfort and Hope.

But to what do we owe this beautiful peace ? That is a striking image of the poet of the day on a former occasion, showing how security is born of strife. He points in his verse to where upon the silent green,

“ A bird sits singing in the sun.”

You have seen or read of the great abbey where England's illustrious dead are entombed—its quiet, its religious gloom, its

brooding calm have been painted often by poet and philosopher, and yet all that quiet, that serenity, that stillness, are to be traced to the shock of war at Naseby and Marston Moor and a thousand battle fields. We read with profound pleasure of those studious walks and shades of ancient Athens, of

“The olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement,”—

and yet, through the stillness, comes to the thoughtful mind the roar of battle, the shouts, the tramping of feet, the noise of onset, from Marathon and Leuctra—from Salamis and Platea.

And this stately building, with all about it and in it breathing of peace and law and comfort and order, rises out of the turmoil, the flame and smoke of the war for the Union. And the same is true of the quiet little square with its grand and simple monument over the graves of the early martyrs of Liberty and Union.

As this peace, security and quiet came by the sword it is fitting that the image of the soldiers of 1861 should be forever in the student's mind.

When in coming years the sons and daughters of veterans and their children's children come to this library to glean wisdom from its treasures, they will hear the steps of their fathers through the history of the rebellion of the nineteenth century, and, as the blazing pages of suffering and triumph are opened, the “stainless soldiers” on the walls will seem to be alive, the moulding banners will be waved by unseen hands, the eager eye of studious youth will trace again the march of Liberty and Union through defeat, through victory, through hospital, through prison and over battle field—from Baltimore to Appomattox—from the mountains to the sea—on land and water—till the stars and stripes are seen waving not only over Lowell, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, but over Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Richmond.

And how the great army of citizen soldiers vanished as in the twinkling of an eye! Hundreds of thousands of bayonets were gleaming in the morning sun, the tread of armed men shook the continent, hostile banners were waving everywhere, but before the drum beat of Appomattox had died away, bayonets, banners and sounds of strife had disappeared, the great armies of the Union were at the bench, the forge, in the mill, on the farm, in the office or the store; fifty millions of peaceful people were at work.

Let it be remembered in this day of “critic carp and cynic sneer,” when some men seek to minimize the patriotic service of the living and of the dead, that these surviving soldiers, after helping to plant

the flag of their country over the whole country, turned next to building a memorial library in everlasting honor of their unreturning comrades, and the carpenter who had marched in the Thirty-third or the Second with Sherman and Cogswell and Francis, worked with hammer and saw on joist and beam; the mason who stood in the water at Hatteras with Butler, and the bricklayer who held up the flag at the bloody angle on the field of Gettysburg, each worked at his trade here upon this Memorial Building, thus giving a two-fold value and significance to the structure, which attests not only the sacrifices of the dead but the devotion and love of the living soldier, who now serves his country in the arts of peace as he served her in the perils of war.

Long may this Memorial Library stand. May the storms of Heaven visit it lightly. May the sun send its brightest and softest radiance upon it. And while one stone remains upon another, may it stand as a witness of valor and patriotic devotion—of liberty and wisdom—of the loyalty of your fathers and the love and gratitude of their children.

There remained considerable work in the way of furnishings in the City Hall before the building could be dedicated.

The fixtures for the vaults that they might be modern and convenient for the city officials were carefully considered. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder of two out of town competing firms and the work was ordered.

In regard to permanent fixtures in the offices in the City Hall the work was divided among local wood-workers, each receiving according to the bids, the quantity which could be done within the time specified and set in place.

The carpets and hangings were purchased where the good taste of the Commission thought to be the most appropriate, in some cases out of town and in some in town.

The competition for lighting the building was very interesting, and competing firms presented valuable sketches, from which a selection was made and the contract awarded. The sketches were

acknowledged by other competitors to be in good taste and becoming the building.

The wiring of the Hall was done with great care with a view to good light and an abundance of it.

These duties with others of a similar nature were nearly ended when the following report was made to the City Council :

TO THE HON. JOHN J. PICKMAN, MAYOR, AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

Gentlemen :—The City Hall Commission have the honor to notify your honorable body, that the City Hall is nearly completed and will soon be ready to turn the same to the control of the municipality.

Very Respectfully,

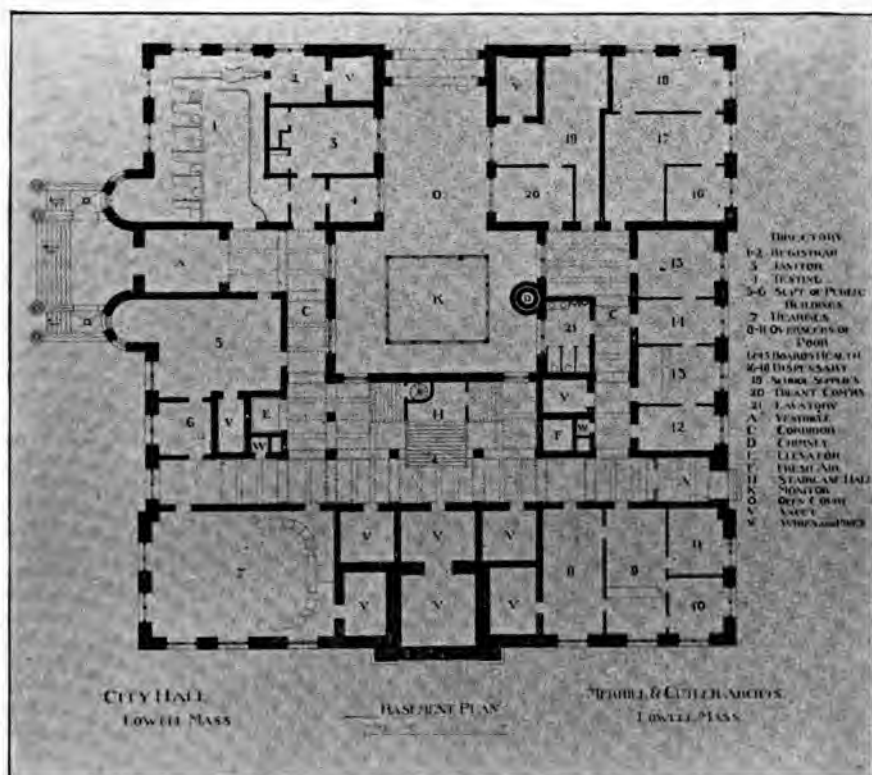
PRENTISS WEBSTER,

Secretary City Hall Commission.

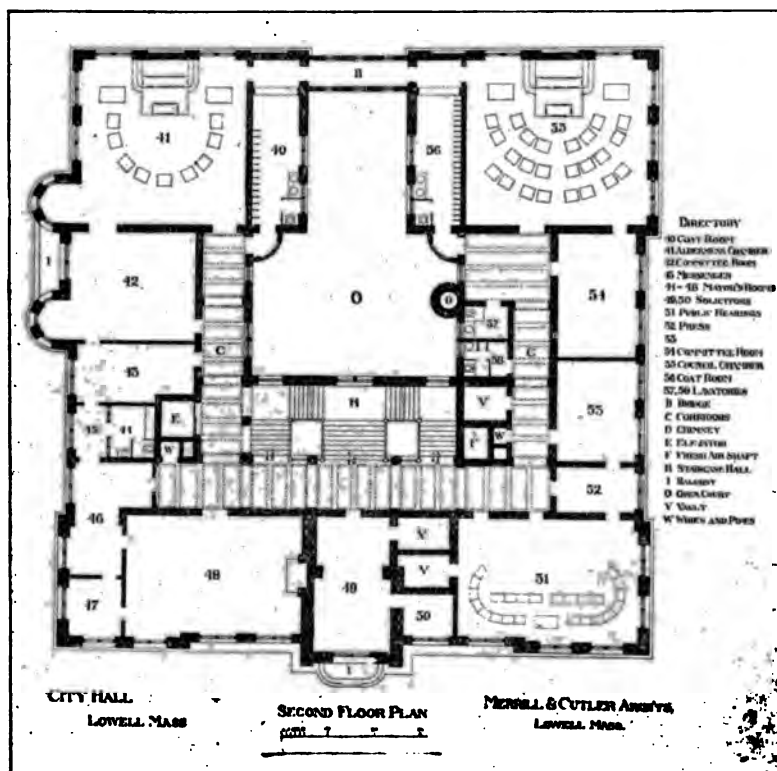
Thereupon action was taken and the following exercises carried out :

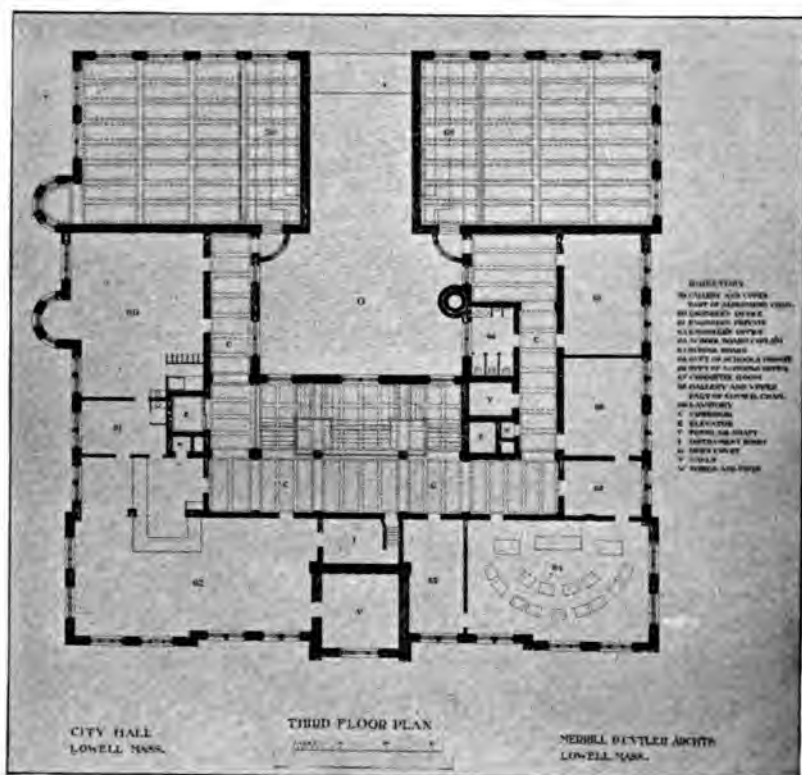


NEW CITY HALL.

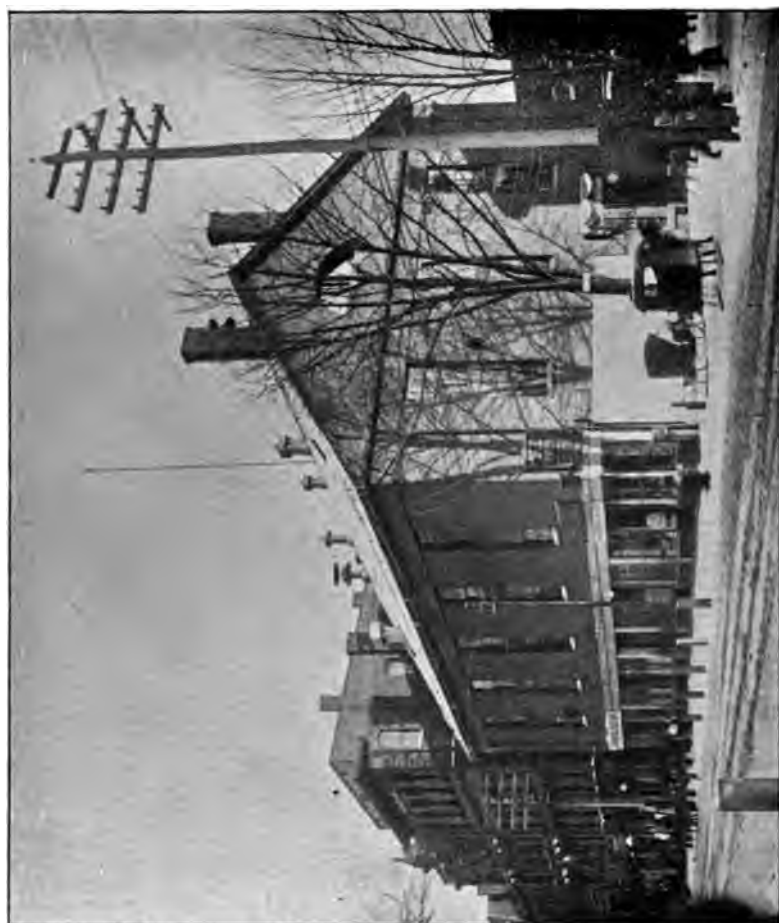








DEDICATION OF NEW CITY HALL.



OLD CITY HALL.

DEDICATION CITY HALL.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Hon. John J. Pickman, Mayor.

Aldermen : William E. Westall, Chairman ; George C. Evans ; Elwyn W. Lovejoy ; Stephen J. Johnson.

Councilmen : William T. Benson, President of Council ; William H. Stafford ; Thomas F. Hoban ; Fred H. Rourke ; George E. Barclay ; Charles H. Noble.

Ex-Mayors : Hon. Sewell G. Mack, Josiah G. Peabody, George F. Richardson, Francis Jewett, Charles A. Stott, Frederic T. Greenhalge, George Runels, John J. Donovan, Edward J. Noyes, James C. Abbott, Charles D. Palmer, George W. Fifield.

City Hall Commissioners : George Runels, John Welch, Prentiss Webster, William E. Livingston, Albert A. Haggett, Francis C. Plunkett.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The committee decided that the old hall, which had served the purposes of the Town Government and City Government of Lowell for a period of sixty-three years, should be vacated with becoming formality, and to that end each and every living member of former governments was invited to gather at the old building and leave its portals with solemn tread to the new City Hall. Fifty-nine ex-aldermen and one hundred and fourteen councilmen of the city met in response to the invitation, and after a last look over the building of their former usefulness to their native or adopted city, formed in procession under the lead of Chief Marshal Edward J. Noyes, assisted by Col. A. M. Chadwick, E. D. Holden, R. M. Boutwell, L. R. J. Varnum, E. B. Conant, W. M. Sawyer, T. J. Sparks, W. A. Dickinson and Charles E. Carter as aids, proceeded to the new City Hall, where the following exercises were held :

PROGRAMME AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CITY HALL,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 14, 1893, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

1. OVERTURE—Dedication, *Van Wedinghen*
SALEM CADET BAND.
2. PRAYER,
REV. RANSOM A. GREENE.
3. PRESENTATION OF KEYS OF THE NEW CITY HALL,
By COL. A. A. HAGGETT, A Member of the City Hall Commission.
4. RECEPTION OF THE KEYS AND ADDRESS,
By HON. JOHN J. PICKMAN, Mayor of the City.
5. SELECTION—North and South, *Bendix*
SALEM CADET BAND.
6. BRIEF ADDRESSES by the
HON. CHARLES D. PALMER, HON. GEORGE F. RICHARDSON,
HON. JOHN J. DONOVAN.
7. SELECTION—Robin Hood, *De Koven*
SALEM CADET BAND.
8. BRIEF ADDRESSES by the
WILLIAM F. COURTNEY, ESQ., HON. JEREMIAH CROWLEY.
9. PARAPHRASE—Nearer my God to Thee, *Reeves*
SALEM CADET BAND.
10. BENEDICTION by the
REV. ROBERT COURT, D. D.

CONCERT PROGRAMME IN THE CITY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1893, AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN ORCHESTRA, - - E. J. BORJES, CONDUCTOR.

PART ONE.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. OVERTURE—"William Tell," | <i>Rossini</i> |
| 2. { <i>a.</i> "Waldesflustern," (Woodland Whispers,) <i>Czibulka</i> | |
| { <i>b.</i> Intermezzo from the Ballet "Naila," <i>Delibe</i> | |
| 3. GRAND SELECTION from "Tannhauser," | <i>Wagner</i> |
| 4. CORNET SOLO—"Il Canto," | <i>Rossini</i> |
| MR. R. MCDANIEL. | |
| 5. GAVOTTE—"Fondly Thine Own," | <i>Jungmann</i> |
| 6. CORNET WALTZ—"Helen," | <i>W. E. Owen</i> |

PART SECOND.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 7. CAPRICE HEROIQUE—"Le Reveil du Lion," | <i>Kontsky</i> |
| 8. OVERTURE—"Rosamunde," | <i>Schubert</i> |
| 9. SELECTIONS from the Opera "Mignon," | <i>Thomas</i> |
| (Including the celebrated Gavotte and Polonaise.) | |
| 10. CLARINET SOLO—"5th Air-Varie," | <i>Mokr</i> |
| MR. J. H. JEANOTTE. | |
| 11. DESCRIPTIVE PIECE—"A Rustic Wedding," | <i>Gruenwald</i> |
| SYNOPSIS.—The call from the hill. First arrivals. The procession.
On the green. Sweethearts. On with the dance. Finale, the departure. | |
| 12. SELECTION from the Comic Opera, "Wang," | <i>Morse</i> |

PRESENTATION OF KEYS BY COL. A. A. HAGGETT.

Mr. Mayor and Members of the City Council:—It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that as the representative of the City Hall Commission, I stand in your presence at this time to perform the most agreeable duty connected with our laborious work of the past five years.

On April 27, 1888, the City Council by resolution decided to enter into the construction of a new building which should be used for municipal purposes, and to place the work of so important an undertaking in the hands of a Commission composed of six citizens, to be appointed by the mayor.

On August 17, 1888, Messrs. John F. Phillips, Prentiss Webster, George Runels, John F. Howe, John Welch and James B. Francis were appointed as members of said Commission, and on August 29, 1888, organized for the prosecution of the work assigned to them.

Mr. Phillips died July 28, 1892, and was succeeded by Dr. Francis C. Plunkett, on December 20, 1892.

Mr. Howe died September 24, 1891, and was succeeded by Wm. E. Livingston, on January 21, 1892.

Mr. Francis resigned March 28, 1891, and was succeeded by Albert A. Haggett on April 21, 1891.

The following ex-mayors, Hon. Charles D. Palmer, '88, '89 and '90, Hon. George W. Fifield, '91 and '92, with Hon. John J. Pickman, the present mayor, have served as chairmen ex-officio of the Commission.

Ground was broken for the building June 23, 1890, and the corner-stone was laid Oct. 11, 1890. But one thought has been our inspiration, to have a building worthy of our goodly city in its construction, solidity, convenience and good taste, and a determination to limit its cost to the sum appropriated by the City Council, has been our aim.

As to its construction, we leave the verdict to your judgment, but we certainly feel a degree of satisfaction to be able to report the success of our efforts to "keep within the appropriation," especially when the usual tendency of municipal expenditures, in these latter days, is to exceed the appropriation.

The following financial statement from the city auditor's books will show the cost of the new City Hall to Oct. 1st, 1893 :

Transfer from amount standing to the credit of " City Hall lot,"	- - -	\$ 10,061.47
Appropriated by City Council for construction of building,	- - - -	330,000.00
Appropriated by City Council for furnishing building,	- - - - -	41,665.44
		<hr/>
Total amount available to erect and furnish building,	- - - - -	\$381,726.91
There has been expended to Oct. 1st, 1893, the sum of	- - - - -	360,954.77
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended to Oct. 1st, 1893,	- - - - -	\$20,772.14

Which amount will fully pay all bills now unpaid for the construction and furnishing, and leave a balance of from \$1200 to \$1500 unexpended.

To enter into the details of our work would consume far too much of the time allotted for these dedicatory exercises ; any such analysis can be had by reference to the reports of the city auditor.

As a Commission, we desire to congratulate you, and our citizens, upon the completion of a building which will stand, we trust, for many years as a monument to the liberality and good judgment of the City Councils under whose authority its construction has been made possible. I think no citizen of Lowell will doubt the necessity of its erection, when we consider the meagre and wholly unsuitable accommodations we have been obliged to put up with in the past, nor regret its cost, when contemplating its pleasing and commodious proportions.

We desire to commend the faithfulness with which all the contractors connected with its erection and completion have performed their part of the work, and to especially praise the architects, Messrs. Merrill and Cutler, for their untiring and satisfactory efforts to accomplish the successful results of this much needed addition to the architectural beauties of our city.

Now, Mr. Mayor, permit me to officially present to you, as the honored head of this municipality, the keys of this noble structure, and to express the hope that yourself and the present City Council, with all your successors in future years, may enter into and enjoy its many conveniences with grateful appreciation.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE KEYS BY HONORABLE JOHN
J. PICKMAN, MAYOR.

The growth and development of a city are marked and measured by the character of its public buildings. The intelligence, energy and public spirit of a community are indicated by the public and private structures in its midst. The habitations of men reflect the qualities of the men who inhabit them. The outward expression or revelation of a man is to be found in his house and in his environments to the extent that he makes them. The law of evolution is applicable to man in the mass congregated into groups or settlements, called by whatever name such communities may be, villages, towns or cities as to the individual man. Cities are the outcome of villages or town growth or development. First in order the settlement, then the village, next the town, and finally the full grown city. In their origin the towns of New England were very much alike; the settlers and early residents were usually sagacious and energetic in seeking out new and desirable localities possessing real or supposed advantages for fishing or for farming. A tract of land near some stream, lake or river was usually sought for and located upon. The settlers of the most ancient towns passed through the stages of overcoming the forces of nature, subduing the wilderness, contending against hostile tribes of Indians, breaking the furrow, sowing the seed, reaping the harvest, and devoting no inconsiderable portion of their time to church going, prayer and Bible reading. There was little opportunity for them to enjoy the pleasures of the world, to tread the path of dalliance or to be allured from upright living by the deceitfulness of riches. The public belongings were meagre and unattractive to the eye of the æsthete. The little red school house by the roadside furnished the educational training to the young; usually a scant supply, but solid to the extent furnished.

The Town House often served the double purpose in troublous times to keep the records and as a fortress of refuge from the savage foe. The heroic period of New England history prior to, and during the revolutionary war, may be found written in the local histories of the towns of New England. The story of hardship and privations endured in planting the early settlements, the heroism displayed in resisting the attacks of prowling savages, the inspiring record of resistance to foreign oppression, is written in these histories. Turn to the records and historical accounts of the towns

of Massachusetts, of our own Middlesex, of the neighboring towns of Chelmsford, of Billerica, Groton, Dracut and Tewksbury, and you will appreciate of what stuff the fathers and mothers of New England were made. Lowell shines by the reflected radiance of the towns about it, more especially the towns of Chelmsford, of Tewksbury and of Dracut, which have made or contributed to its area. The town of Lowell is of modern date; it was incorporated as a town in the year 1826, having at the time 2300 inhabitants. The wilderness and the Indians had been overcome; the friends of the white man, Passaconaway and Wannalancet, his son, had long since gone to the spirit land.

The war of the revolution was ended. The government was established on a firm basis. The war of 1812 had just concluded, and the arts of peace were rapidly superseding the arts of warfare; the struggle for existence was over; already it had become manifest that the success of the country and its continued prosperity depended upon diversified industries. It had become apparent that one trade must needs supplement another. All the energies and the varied resources and aptitudes of men must be utilized. One industry must beget another. Sameness and uniformity are the breeders of stagnation; the harmony of Nature's workshop is produced by variance and diversity. The war of 1812 had stimulated the endeavor to supply home industries. Thoughtful Americans were asking why foreign countries should supply this country with clothing, its tools and its manifold supplies. America has great rivers to furnish power; coal and iron in abundance, intelligence and inventive genius to utilize and develop these resources. We grow cotton and raise sheep. The reasoning was sound—let us have mills. We have coal and iron in abundance. Let us have machine shops and foundries.

Before the coming of Jackson, Boott and Lowell to the site of our city, a saw mill, a grist mill and a machine shop had been erected in Chelmsford, stimulated by the bounty of the town, with a farsightedness and sagacity not unexcelled in similar respects by the energetic secretary of our Lowell Board of Trade. The time was when the Merrimack and Concord rivers were excellent fishing grounds for shad and salmon, which abounded in these waters. The time came when the skilled eye of the engineer and manufacturer discovered in this region the most advantageous place in New England for the establishment of factories. Jackson, Boott, Lowell and Moody came, and the manufacturing town of Lowell sprang into existence.

The canal in connection with the Locks & Canals system was built and great factories were erected along its banks. An abundance of work and fair wages brought the sturdy emigrant laborer to the town, who materially contributed in his way to the growth and prosperity of the town. An excellent school system was established under the wise and vigorous leadership of Dr. Edson, of blessed memory, and church and school shed forth their benignant and gracious influences upon the youthful community.

The town grew in wealth and prosperity, and improved modes of living followed. The architecture of private dwellings gave indications of progress, and a finer social living was slowly evolved from the workshop conditions which characterized the early settlement and town.

The first town meeting was held at Balch & Coburn's tavern on the sixth day of March, 1826. The rural character of the community at the time is indicated by some of the officials chosen. At the first meeting, among others, 26 Hog Reeves were elected, many of whom were influential men of the town, who subsequently took a conspicuous part in its history. Afterwards meetings were held at the hall of the Merrimack hotel, and continued to be held there until the erection of a Town Hall. It is probable that taverns were selected as convenient places for town meetings with a view to secure not only sufficient accommodations for the most largely attended gathering of the year, but also to provide the means of satisfying the cravings of thirst and hunger of those attending, incidentals not unusual to the transaction of town or municipal business in those early days.

In 1826, the town had a population of 2300. The appropriation for the support of schools for the year 1826, was \$1000. The appropriation for the repair of roads and bridges for the same year was \$500. By way of comparison it is interesting to note that the appropriation for schools for the current year was \$200,000 and the appropriation for roads and bridges for the current year was \$85,000.

At a town meeting held on the sixth day of April, 1829, a committee of eight in number was appointed to take into consideration the expediency, manner and place to erect a Town Hall, and to make their report at the next town meeting in May, and Elisha Glidden, Elisha Ford, Jonathan Tyler, Oliver M. Whipple, James Russell, Samuel Batchelder, Paul Moody and Kirk Boott were appointed the committee.

At the town meeting held May 4, 1829, the committee reported in favor of the purchase of a lot of land and the erection thereon of a Town House. In the report appears the following statement : " With the present population reaching, if not quite 5000, it does appear expedient that a commodious and suitable place of assembly at once be provided. * * * In fixing upon the location your committee have regarded chiefly its central position. The lot is opposite St. Anne's church, and they have reason to believe it may be obtained for this object on favorable terms. It is a corner lot having 100 feet on Merrimack street and 90 feet on a street extending from it to the west, and is a parallelogram. The accompanying plan occupied nearly all the front, leaving an avenue on the east and back lines for air and light. The building will be 94 x 60 feet. The whole of the lower floor and cellar may be advantageously rented, and two rooms taken from the hall above for the present. In estimating the cost at \$18,000, including land, your committee has been careful to overrate it and, it is probable that the whole may be completed within the sum. The estimates are founded upon a substantial brick building having the front and west sides of face brick. The hall will be 73 feet, 8 inches, by 58 feet and 20 feet high. The lower story to be divided into eight rooms, the cellar into four." The report of the committee was accepted on the 3d of May, 1830.

March 3d, 1831, the report of the committee appointed to superintend the building of the Town House was accepted.

The first town meeting held in the new Town Hall was on the 7th day of March, 1831, and it has continued in use for the transaction of town and city business to the present time. In this modest structure the representatives of the city have met and transacted its business during the larger part of its history, in the main, with honesty and ability. There the measures were passed that mark the rapid progress of a thrifty manufacturing town to a populous city ; for sixty-three years the building has served well the purposes for which it was erected. It will always be associated with the growth and progress of the municipality and we bid farewell to the old building with a tribute of respect, impressed with the consciousness that it served well in its day and generation the purposes for which it was built.

A new era is dawning upon the city. Within a few years the city has made marvelous growth ; and the erection of these splendid buildings has a significance of which we may well take note. Our

city is no longer a mere workshop and an adjunct of Boston. The inhabitants are no longer servants of the bell. Wealth has come to many of our citizens, and with wealth, increased opportunities for culture and the development of taste. The architecture and interior furnishings of private dwellings have very much improved, and growth is manifest along the higher lines of mental and artistic accomplishment.

A marked advance is also apparent in the architecture of the school houses and other public buildings of the city. It must be remembered that Lowell is no longer a rural community, but a city of 80,000 inhabitants; and while it is the duty of its servants to be conservative and economical in the expenditure of public money, the law of progress must be heeded by them, that the city may be as desirable a place to live in as it is to work in.

Messrs. Commissioners: I accept the keys of this building in the name and behalf of the city, and I now formally take possession of it for the uses for which it was erected.

I will not trench upon the province of another and speak of the origin of the building. We are fortunate today in having with us a gentleman who was largely identified with the measures and means that led to the erection of this structure. I refer you to the Honorable Charles D. Palmer, who is better fitted than myself to speak upon this branch of the subject. It is worthy of mention, however, and to the credit of our city, that the building was designed by a resident of Lowell, and that yonder Memorial Building was designed by a Lowell man, born and bred, and that both structures were built by Lowell builders and mechanics, and to a large extent furnished by Lowell contractors.

I congratulate you, Messrs. Commissioners, upon the successful completion of your labors. You have administered your trust with marked fidelity and ability. This splendid building, constructed and furnished under your supervision, is the most fitting expression of the value and extent of your public services. I congratulate the city upon the addition of this building to the constantly increasing number of fine municipal buildings that ornament the city. It is fair to look upon and sufficient for the municipal needs for many years in the future, and commodiously and conveniently arranged for the transaction of the business of the city, in its various departments, under one roof.

May this building typify and illustrate the quality of the work to be performed within its walls, and may the beauty and strength of good municipal government find here a permanent abiding place.

May the servants of the city administer their high trust fearlessly and honestly, with an eye single to the general weal, mindful of the need of economy in the expenditure of the public money, and impressed as well with the necessity for progress in the development of a growing city. May the material growth of the city continue as in the past, and with its increase of wealth and prosperity may intelligence, morality and right living grow apace, that the motto inscribed upon the seal of the city may be exemplified in the highest sense, "Art is the handmaid of human good."

"A great city is that which has the greatest men and women. If it be a few ragged huts it is still the greatest city in the whole world."

ADDRESS BY EX-MAYOR CHARLES D. PALMER.

Mr. Mayor, Members of the City Council, City Hall Commission and Ladies and Gentlemen: As the first chairman of the City Hall Commission, it is perhaps fitting that I should give a brief account of the successive steps which have brought these buildings to completion.

As long ago as December, 1879, it was voted by the City Council to buy of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company a lot of land for the site of a new City Hall. The deed of this land was made over to the city of Lowell in January, 1880, and measures were adopted for the extinguishing of the debt created by this purchase at the end of ten years.

Early in the year 1888, Alderman Alfred M. Chadwick, chairman of the lands and buildings committee, presented resolutions which passed both branches of the City Council, authorizing the immediate construction of a city government building, and providing for the appointment of a commission to have general charge of the undertaking. This commission was to consist of the mayor pro tempore, and six other members, one from each ward, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The board of commissioners was to serve without pay, and was to involve the city in no expenditure unless duly authorized by special vote of the City Council.

In conformity with these resolutions Mayor Palmer, chairman of the board, ex-officio, appointed as members the following gentlemen: Mr. John F. Phillips of Ward One, Mr. Prentiss Webster of Ward Two, the Hon. George Runels of Ward Three, Mr. John F. Howe of Ward Four, the Hon. John Welch of Ward Five, Mr. James B. Francis of Ward Six. Sickness and death had removed three of the original members from the board—Mr. Howe, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Francis.

Their successors are the Hon. William E. Livingston, Dr. Francis C. Plunkett and Col. Albert A. Haggett. The position of chairman of the board has been held successively by Charles D. Palmer, the Hon. George W. Fifield and the Hon. John J. Pickman.

Almost immediately after the formation of the Commission the people began to agitate the necessity for a new public library building, and it was eventually suggested that such a building might also serve as a monument to the heroes of the Civil War.

In May, 1888, a petition was presented to the City Council asking for the erection, on the City Hall lot, of a Memorial Building in honor of those Lowell men, who in the war of 1861-1865, on land and sea, sacrificed their own lives that the nation might live.

The petition proposed that such a Memorial Building should serve as a city library. The petition was signed by Benjamin F. Butler, Charles A. Stott, F. T. Greenhalge, J. G. Peabody, A. St. John Chambre, J. C. Abbott, C. H. Richardson, Charles Cowley, W. A. Stimson, H. M. Jacobs, A. A. Dows, John J. Donovan, Charles A. R. Dimon, John Welch, Freeman B. Shedd, Michael O'Brien, Smith Baker, George N. Howard.

In consequence of the petition the City Council extended the powers of the City Hall Commission to include the erection of a Memorial Building, which should be used as a public library.

The Commission entered upon its work without delay, and after due consideration, entrusted the designing of the buildings to local architects, the Memorial Building to Mr. Frederick W. Stickney, the City Hall to Messrs. Merrill & Cutler.

Work was begun as soon as possible, and on the eleventh day of October, 1890, amid beautiful and impressive ceremonies witnessed by thousands of spectators, the corner-stones were laid, that of the City Hall by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, that of the Memorial Building, as was eminently fitting, by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Four months ago the completed Memorial Building was formally dedicated to the memory of Lowell's patriots, and to the service of the people. Today we dedicate our City Hall, and it is but justice here and now to make public acknowledgment of the services of all whose efforts have contributed to this result.

Our city may well take pride in the architects whose knowledge and skill have found expression in these structures. The Memorial Building is not only an impressive monument, it is everything that a public library should be, and the imposing City Hall is unsurpassed in the Commonwealth, and will serve the needs of the city for generations to come. It is work well done, and the contractors, builders, and architects merit a word of appreciation for their faithful services.

The five years' labor of the Commissioners ends today. Their well kept and voluminous records show how much time and thought they have given to the task assigned them. It has been a responsi-

ble task and not always a pleasant one. Without remuneration of any kind the Commissioners have unsparingly devoted themselves and their best service to the construction of these buildings. Subject to almost continuous criticism, frequently misunderstood and misrepresented by thoughtless observers, they have kept steadily on their course, upheld by the thought that they were serving the city they loved.

It is only fair for the self-constituted critics to remember that the men whom they have criticized are undoubtedly better qualified than they, by information and by responsibility, to decide justly; and that they themselves would probably have reached the same conclusions, with the same facts fully before them, and with the same sense of responsibility resting upon them.

There is every reason for believing that the course of the Commission has been from beginning to end honest, disinterested and wise; and the members of the board deserve the unqualified thanks of every citizen of Lowell.

With the completion of the Library and City Hall it needs only the beautifying of the adjacent grounds to make these the most perfect municipal buildings in New England. It is to be hoped that this work will not be neglected, and we trust, too, that the future will see in the adjoining space statues in enduring bronze of two illustrious and representative citizens, James B. Francis, foremost among hydraulic engineers, and Benjamin F. Butler, soldier and statesman.

Our city is third in the Commonwealth in population, second in industrial interests; she bids fair ere long to rank among the first in the magnificence of her public buildings. The new and costly business structures on our main thoroughfares show how private enterprise is keeping pace with municipal development. But our pride in these external evidences of material progress should not permit us to forget the higher needs of our city, the lesson open to us all.

Yonder Memorial Building is not a soulless pile of granite; it is a monument to loyalty and valor; the Library is a votive offering to education; the City Hall is the temple of civil liberty. Such influences as these should inspire a loftier standard of citizenship, making us realize that public affairs are a part of our daily life, not to be neglected or put aside, and that there are no more pressing duties of higher responsibilities or nobler privileges than the duties, responsibilities and privileges of the American citizen.

ADDRESS BY EX-MAYOR GEO. F. RICHARDSON.

Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: This beautiful City Hall has been erected by the citizens of Lowell at large expense in order that their public servants might properly and conveniently conduct the municipal affairs of a great and rapidly growing city; and although it is ready for occupancy, they have refrained from entering upon the discharge of their duties therein, until the people should at their invitation come together and join them in its proper dedication.

In the monarchies of the old world upon similar occasions, it is customary for some representatives of the sovereign, in whose veins flows royal blood, with that pomp which "doth hedge a king," and surrounded by the nobility, to address his subjects, but in a form of government like ours, which is as free as the air we breathe, which recognizes no sovereign but the people, no patents of nobility except such as God has given to each and every one the right to aspire to and to win, how different the ceremony, how simple in its character, and appropriate and impressive because of its simplicity.

Standing here today upon the steps of a noble edifice, over which generations yet unborn will tread, how naturally, how instinctively do our thoughts turn to the time when that homely but substantial structure was erected, to which as an official building some of us with no ordinary emotions have said today farewell. Then flourished the old town meeting, in which every question affecting the general good was brought before, fully discussed and directly passed upon by qualified voters. As we call to mind the names and deeds of those who participated in the government of the infant town, and congratulate ourselves upon the heritage they have left, let us strive to emulate though we may never excel them in fidelity to public trusts.

The rapid growth of the place in the short period of ten years rendered it necessary to give up the best and purest form of government ever known, and resort to the system under which we have prospered as a city for nearly sixty years. It thereupon became, and has ever since continued, necessary to delegate to a select few the charge and management of our municipal affairs. As we outgrew the original plan of government, we have now outgrown the building in which its business has been so long conducted. Hence we assemble here today to dedicate this new, grand and imposing

edifice to the use of our city government. We, the people, shall but poorly play our part in the services of the day unless we at the same time dedicate ourselves to the still higher duty of seeing to it that it shall be from time to time occupied by men who will do credit and honor to Lowell.

It is now nearly three hundred years since, in the cabin of a now historical ship, in Plymouth Harbor, popular constitutional liberty, a pure democracy, based upon the will of the governed, was born upon this continent, and when the forty-one men who signed its constitution landed, they proceeded at once to erect a building in which the public business should be conducted. History tells us that it was twenty feet square, built of rough logs, one story in height, without windows, as we now understand the meaning of that word, but only openings in the sides to let in the light, which were closed in inclement weather by rude shutters, a structure costing nothing, for it was built by the willing hands of the people. Such was the earliest town house in New England, every vestige of which has long since disappeared. Upon such an occasion as this, however, we cannot forget that to the men who constructed it, at a time and under circumstances

"When none was for a party,
When all were for the state,"

we are indebted in a large measure for the liberty which we enjoy, and which has been a beacon light to the people of all civilized nations as they have steadily marched forward to higher individual freedom and greater political rights.

ADDRESS BY EX-MAYOR JOHN J. DONOVAN.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen :—It is eminently fitting that in the harvest days of golden October the Board of Government of this city, with its citizens, should assemble to dedicate this beautiful structure, which for all time will be devoted to municipal purposes. From foundation stone to pinnacle, surmounted as it is with our emblem, the eagle, in this mass of granite and metal, wood and marble, we find strikingly exemplified the proud motto of our city,

“ Art is the handmaid of human good,”

for the genius of man, the intelligence of his mind, and the cunning of his hand, has shaped and fashioned them into forms of beauty, usefulness and durability. Here will assemble year after year those whom our citizens in the exercise of their prerogatives as freemen shall select as the custodians of their interests, which are indeed of vital importance. One of the great questions that today occupies the public mind, is the best method of governing cities. The purest type of government by the people is when the citizens assemble as a whole to take action upon the objects incorporated in the warrant which legalizes the meeting; but such becomes inoperative in large communities when legislative enactment is resorted to, and the charter granted changes the form and clothes the community with the rights and prerogatives of a city, with which the ordinance adopted constitutes the chart, quadrant and rudder, by which the course is directed and the movements controlled. The closer the governing power is maintained to the people the more economic and satisfactory are the practical results; hence it is that paternalism in a government of freemen, should be ever deprecated, for it is in conflict with the spirit of free institutions and a constant menace to their continuity. It removes the responsibility of the officials to the people, who, at the same time, are taxed for their maintenance, and while they are obligations which the town or municipality owes to the Commonwealth, the line should be sharply defined and home rule by the people rigidly maintained. Public office brings with it grave responsibilities, for the people have an unquestionable right to demand from their representatives an ever watchful care of their interests, and to exact a strict account of their stewardship. To the end that the best possible results may be attained, the policy pursued should be broad,

wise and intelligently economical. The public do not demur at generous appropriations for the proper maintenance of the dignity of the city and the moral and material growth of the people, but do insist on its wise disbursement. The public official should not only be fully conversant with the duties incumbent upon him, but at the same time should possess to the fullest degree the courage of his convictions. It is only by these means he is enabled to be true to himself, and when so he "cannot then be false to any man." He can bid defiance to the shafts of unjust criticism or pessimistic malice and demonstrate practically the grand truism, "Public office is a public trust."

This occasion is of the utmost significance and brings vividly back the wise forethought, the comprehensive wisdom made manifest by the founders of this great manufacturing city. The mind to conceive, the will to execute of a Lowell, the business acumen of a Jackson, the marked personality of a Boott, the mechanical genius of a Moody and a Worthen, and another, in a measure contemporary with them, yet whose familiar form upon our streets has but recently been removed from mortal gaze, one to whom our city is deeply indebted, who was one of the Commissioners appointed on the inception and construction of these new buildings, who stood at the very apex of his profession, the late James B. Francis.

Its founders laid the foundations broad and deep, "they gazed into the future far as human eye could see," and the grain of mustard seed which they sowed has fructified and borne abundant harvests. Our mills grew apace, individual industries increased and multiplied, and the town soon took on the habiliments of a city. The axiom that "He who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor" is ever true, and those who found new industrial enterprises, who increase and diversify avenues of labor, and enable the great toiling masses, whose bread is earned by the sweat of their brow, not only to acquire a comfortable living, but with frugality to lay aside a small competence, for the time when age shall have dimmed the quickness of the eye and lessened the vigor of the arm; they who have done this, they who inaugurated this great, toiling city, here today, their names should indeed be honored, for they made the world the better for having lived. Our city is known throughout almost every portion of the civilized world; the fruits of her looms have made her famous; it has been honestly earned, for her artisans and operatives are, as a whole, frugal, intelligent and enterprising. In

every epoch of our country's history our city, when weighed in the balance, has never been found wanting. In peace and war her sons have acted well their part. In peace as citizens, artisans, manufacturers, in the marts of commerce, in the halls of state and national legislation, at the bar, or on the bench, they have ever stood in the foremost rank. When danger threatened the existence of our federal union, whether on the blood-washed gun deck of the Congress, Kearsarge or Hartford, as major general dictating marshal law to the great Crescent City, or as privates, they ever reflected credit upon her, and a grateful city has made her appreciation manifest by the erection of a beautiful Memorial structure, that will tell their story to the generations of the future. And we, the people of today, we have a sacred duty to perform for this, the city of our homes, our love and our pride, here where many of us first saw the light, in whose schools our educations were acquired, here where our life's battles have been fought, we owe to this, our municipal mother, our best thought, our best effort. It matters not whether of one's own volition they have found a home here from foreign lands, or whether they date their ancestry back one, two, three or four generations, the obligation is equally incumbent to utilize every opportunity, exact every effort and add to the material and moral progress of this our city, the city of our children and their children, who will take our places in this, the City of Lowell, the city of our love.



WILLIAM F. COURTNEY, ESQ.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM F. COURTNEY, ESQ.

The bringing together of this assemblage marks an important epoch in our municipal history. The dedication of this magnificent structure which is to be devoted to the needs of the city's business, naturally causes one to reflect on the progress of events that has caused us to abandon the old building, which for many years has served us as a City Hall, and forced us to erect the present commodious quarters. In January, 1857, Thomas H. Benton, a distinguished statesman, in an address on the preservation of the Union, delivered in Huntington Hall, in our city, among other things said: "I have always loved to view the monuments of greatness. Lowell is one of those monuments herself."

The words of Benton, which were applicable at that time, are doubly so today when we consider the progress that has been made by her citizens in less than three-quarters of a century. In 1820, the village of East Chelmsford, now Lowell, together with Belvidere and Centralville, contained about 250 inhabitants. At that time not one of the great cotton mills which have since made our city famous and its inhabitants prosperous, were erected.

In March, 1826, Lowell was incorporated as a town and contained about two thousand inhabitants. Cotton mills had been erected and the first steps towards the building up of a great municipality had been successfully taken. Ten years later Lowell became a city, with a population of about eighteen thousand. Since then the enterprise and energy, the skill and sagacity, the industry and perseverance of her citizens, both capitalists and laborers, have built up this magnificent city of over eighty-five thousand inhabitants; a hive of industry of which may be truly said in the words of Benton: "Lowell is one of these monuments of greatness herself." These events, and others which have been stated here today, stand out like mile-stones on the Appian way, marking the progress of the busy life of an intelligent people. And in connection with this it may not be out of place to quote the words of Edward Everett:

"Pyramids and mausoleums may crumble to the earth, and brass and marble mingle with the dust they cover; but the pure and well deserved renown which is thus incorporated with the busy life of an intelligent people, will be remembered, till the long lapse of ages and the vicissitudes of fortune shall reduce all of America to oblivion and decay."

As a child I learned the history of those early struggles of the founders of our city. Here was I born. Here have I passed all my days. Year after year have I watched with earnest eyes and seen around me the steady, prosperous advance of those things which go to make the city strong, and its people contented and happy. All the days of my life, my hopes, my ambitions, have been centered here, and today when we put on our gayest attire, when we all make holiday and rejoice, I bring to my native city a loyal and heartfelt tribute of love. I only voice the sentiment of all when I say that we are proud of our city, and that we have fair reason to be proud of it. We wish to take away nothing from the glory of others, whatever their renown may be ; but surely nowhere can be seen a nobler picture than that shown by the industry of Lowell. While we lack none of the refinements of advanced civilization, we are, above all, a working people. Here, steady industry and keen intelligence go hand in hand ; we have no place for idlers. Lowell owes its beginning to the sagacity, perseverance and indomitable energy of its founders. The precious fruits of their efforts must be nurtured by the same spirit and toil.

So the city has continued to grow, and today we see before our eyes the signs of greater growth. This splendid building, erected by the people's money for the people's use and benefit, reflects indeed, credit upon its designers, and upon the sturdy hands which upreared its walls and fashioned it into this noble edifice. Here will come the citizens to leave their offerings, each according to his means, to meet the public expenses, and here will come those who look for justice and right. This hall is spotless and pure ; it is honestly built, without deceit or sham. To it will come, chosen by your votes, men to be the servants of the public and to do their will. This building which is today given to the citizens, should be viewed with almost sacred reverence ; for its portals, now unstained, should always be open wide to all honest men, and firmly closed to all corruption ; within it will reside the government of Lowell—the majesty of the people. It is made for the use of good men ; it would be profaned by any others. If to this, our City Hall, are brought the integrity and sterling virtues that mark our citizenship, then will its cost be well expended, giving ample return to our people by conscientious government, protecting their lives and health and property, and advancing their comfort and their happiness. If such results are accomplished this indeed will be for us a temple whose splendor shall shine throughout the land—a temple of liberty

erected by free men. Not even the beauty of its architecture or its elegance can atone for bad government or for wrongs done the people ; rather will it stand as a shame and a blight to all men.

Lowell has never lacked in patriotism. When insurrection threatened the integrity of the Union it was the men of Lowell, led by a Lowell soldier, who answered first before all the country's call ; and as in the dark days of 1861 the gallant Sixth Regiment rallied to the nation's defence, so today the same spirit would quickly defend the purity and good name of our beloved city.

Yet, as we dedicate this building, we may, with propriety, renew our vows of love and devotion, for we must be ever watchful. Here, in the town and the city, must be found the real strength of the nation. Just as the home is the corner-stone of our civilization, so is the town with its home rule the true foundation on which all good government rests ; for if the towns are honestly cared for, the state is well governed, and if the state is well governed, the nation is safe. We know what the past has been. What the future has in store we can govern in a great measure by wisdom and by earnest, honest action. Then will justice and right and honor abide here to the lasting happiness of all the people.

The heritage transmitted to us by the fathers is a noble one. The names of Eliot and Gookin, of Appleton, Boott, Jackson, Bartlett, Edson and a host of others, are an inspiration, for they teach us the mighty possibilities of great endeavor. The field is almost without limit ; the reward is surely worth the striving. This noble city, given us as the labor of other hands, must be cherished by us, and we all, with united earnestness, must strive for its advancement and prosperity.

Here is the rushing, swirling Merrimack ; here are the mills, the great factories, the busy workshops ; here are the rugged hills, the lovely vales and the many scenes that delight the eyes ; here are toil and its reward, rest. Here are brave men and honest women. Here are truth and liberty. Here is home now and for all time. Lowell, our hearts and hands are yours !

ADDRESS OF HON. JEREMIAH CROWLEY.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen :—As I sat here today, listening to the gentlemen who have preceded me, reading their several and varied manuscripts, giving us the dates as to the movements which were made in regard to the procuring of a new City Hall, I was carried back on the wings of ever pleasing memory to the first movement to procure this lot of land upon which stands this most beautiful structure.

That movement was a long time ago, before the City Hall Commission was dreamed of, and before some of the men who composed the Commission were known in our municipal affairs. I refer to the movement to procure this lot of land to be set apart for a new City Hall and government building. In that case, as it was in almost all cases, the citizens of this section of the city were met by the opposition of the energetic citizens of that part of the city comprised within the limits of Ward Four, they believing that the government building should be in, or very near that section of the city. But there were a large number of citizens, young and old, who believed some progress should be made in this direction and in this part of the city. A strong pull and a long pull together, and the effort was successful. This lot of land was purchased from the Merrimack Manufacturing Company; a sinking fund to pay for the land was created; the land was paid for, and a resolution passed the City Council to build a new City Hall and Memorial Building. A City Hall Commission, with full power to cause the erection of the buildings contemplated in the resolution, was created, and for a year or two the Commissioners were exposed to severe public criticism, but, as has been truthfully said on this platform today critics sometimes criticize unjustly when in ignorance of what takes place behind the scenes. The Commission heeded not the criticisms, but pursued the even tenor of its way, trusting to time and the fruits of its labors for its vindication. The Memorial Building and City Hall are built, and stand before us, models of completeness and architectural beauty.

On the wings of memory I am again brought back to the time when on this lot of land stood the private residence of the agent of the Merrimack Corporation, and here was his cultivated garden

and lawn. A few years bring a change. Instead of the unpretentious private residence, stands this magnificent municipal government building. On the spot where was the cultivated garden, stands the Memorial Building, to perpetuate the memories of the men who fought, bled and died, that the nation might live. The men who fought, bled and died, fought, bled and died in vain, if any amongst us, high or low, rich or poor, in order that designing and ambitious men should obtain temporary political power, should degrade their manhood and citizenship by corrupting the ballot, the source of all political power in this country.

My fellow citizens, there is more danger at this day and hour to the liberties of this country from the machinations of evil, designing men who corrupt the ballot and who appeal to the religious and race prejudices of the people for the sake of winning public office, than from anything else that now confronts us. Keep the ballot pure; keep the channels whereby men are elected to public office pure; appeal to the reason of men and not their prejudices, either of race or religion, and there is no danger but that honest men can always be elected to administer the government. Standing here today, with the October sun shining down upon us, we are all American citizens, by birth or adoption, loving this, the city which contains all which we hold near and dear. Here was I born, here I attended the public schools, in yonder graveyard are buried the bodies of parents and kindred, in the soil of which I expect my body to find its last earthly resting place. Why should I not love the city of Lowell, the place of my birth, the dearest spot on earth to me? The man who was born in Maine loves Maine. The man who was born in Vermont loves Vermont. The man who was born in Ireland loves Ireland, and its green hills always appear green to him. The man who was born in England loves England as the land of his birth. Who, among us, is so ungenerous as to find fault with the man from Maine, Vermont, Ireland or England, for holding in cherished and affectionate remembrance the place where he was born and reared?

But we are here from England, Ireland, Scotland, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, from all parts of the world, pursuing our various avocations as citizens of this prosperous and thriving city. Let no foolish, no narrow prejudices of race or religion ever rise between us! Let us be charitable in thought and sentiment towards each other, and seek only the advancement and prosperity of this, our city, the home of our hearts and affections!

Mr. Mayor :—Standing here today as a citizen of Lowell, I speak for myself, and I honestly believe I speak the sentiments of all our citizens, when I say that the architects of the City Hall and of the Memorial Building deserve and are entitled to our sincere thanks for their creditable work. As a citizen, I thank the chairman of the Commission, and through him the gentlemen who are now or have been in the past, members of the Commission. Thanks for the living, and as we pass let us lay a flower on the graves of the dead, who in life were members of the City Hall Commission, Francis, Howe and Phillips; it is engraven on the tablets of our memories that they served us well; that they were men honest in purpose, of the highest integrity.

COMMENTS OF LOCAL PRESS.

(DAILY CITIZEN, OCT. 14, 1893.)

Today Lowell is en fete, and there is substantial cause for its rejoicing. The magnificent structure of the City Hall with its superb equipments and its ample conveniences, has been dedicated to the purpose of municipal government with most impressive exercises.

The citizens have made the occasion inspiring by their presence in interested multitudes; the divine blessing has been invoked and the consecration of lofty oratory has made approval of the work which has been so wisely and so faithfully conceived and directed by the representatives of the city, the City Hall Commissioners. The labors of the Commissioners have been most exacting, but they have been cheerfully and zealously performed, without compensation. To their wisdom, to their experience, to their honesty and to their æsthetic perception, we are indebted for the buildings which do our city so much honor—the chaste Memorial Building with its beautiful hall and sumptuously appointed library, and the imposing City Hall, which good taste and practical judgment have made a model of its kind. These are the monuments of our enterprise and we have rich cause to be proud in the day of their completion.

(DAILY NEWS.)

A superb building, a magnificent bit of modern architecture, is the new City Hall, which today is transferred from the Commission which superintended its erection and equipment, to the municipality of Lowell through His Honor, Mayor Pickman.

Even those who have fought against the City Hall Commission with its internal dissensions and bickerings, its star chamber sessions and its peculiar business methods from the inception of the new building, must on an inspection of the completed work admit that Lowell's new City Hall is perfect in its appointments, convenient in its arrangements and solidly elegant in its furnishings.

(MORNING TIMES.)

The new City Hall is now the City Hall. The ancient structure which for so many years has served a purpose in an apologetic way for a City, Hall being now a thing of the past. Lowell's City Hall,

with all that modern art can suggest, modern improvement construct and modern convenience require, was dedicated Saturday afternoon with appropriate ceremony.

(EVENING STAR.)

No city in the Commonwealth, bar none, can boast a handsomer or more commanding city building than has this day been dedicated to the people of Lowell, to their sons and their successors forever.

Lowell takes a pardonable pride in this day's work. Advocated for years, by petition after petition, many of Lowell's ablest citizens have labored hard and long for the building that has today been formally taken possession of by the city for the city's uses.

Its fortress-like walls, its elegant design and its lofty tower stand like a monument to the enterprise and progress of this prosperous city.

(DAILY SUN.)

Grand, gorgeous, massive in proportions, perfect in details; such is our new City Hall.

For exterior appearance, one could find but few more prepossessing or commanding buildings in the State of Massachusetts. Interiorly it is a model of convenience, taste and neatness. Elegant marble halls, large open stairways, marble casings, beautifully carved pillars and columns, nicely tinted walls and ceilings, artistic portierres, carpets of delicate hues, grand chandeliers, all go to make the building a charm of architectural beauty.

(MORNING MAIL.)

The new City Hall is a noble monument to all concerned in its erection, a credit to the city and an ornament in any city in the land.

(DAILY COURIER.)

Finer public buildings are not to be found anywhere, though the great cities have of course larger ones. In architecture and equipment they wholly satisfy. The Commission has done its work well, and architects and craftsmen are all entitled to praise for the handsome structure which they today turn over to the city of Lowell.

The City Hall has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-eight feet and eight inches on Worthen Street, and one hundred and thirty-three feet and eight inches on Merrimack and Moody Streets, covering an area of 17,108 square feet, including an open court of 2108 square feet.

The walls, throughout the building, are fire proof, of solid masonry. The tiled floors are fire proof; all others of slow burning construction. The building is finished in oak, has four finished stories, containing sixty-nine rooms, besides vestibules, staircases, halls and corridors; one burglar proof and twenty-five fire proof vaults for valuables and public records, and is devoted exclusively to offices for municipal purposes. There are 39,538 square feet available, exclusive of corridors and stairs, for offices; space presumably sufficient for one-half a century, at least, for the business of the city.

In the City Hall of Boston, 42,392 square feet are devoted to the public services and 44,918 square feet are in use in other buildings; thus, 87,310 square feet are necessary for the transaction of the city business of Boston with a population of nearly one-half a million.

It is a matter of interest to compare the cost of municipal buildings, and to that end the following figures are presented:

BALTIMORE.—Floor space, 141,848 square feet; cubical contents, 3,402,352 cubic feet; population, 434,439; cost per cubic foot, 66 cents.

RICHMOND.—Floor space, 116,580 square feet; cubical contents, 2,331,600 cubic feet; population, 115,000; cost per cubic foot, 64 cents.

PHILADELPHIA.—Floor space, 1,147,672 square feet; cubical contents, 25,270,784 cubic feet; population, 1,046,964; cost per cubic foot, 58 cents.

BUFFALO.—Floor space, 190,932 square feet; cubical contents, 2,227,200 cubic feet; population, 255,664; cost per cubic foot, 51 cents.

CHICAGO.—Floor space, ——square feet; cubical contents, 11,241,648 cubic feet; population, 1,009,850; cost per cubic foot, 42½ cents.

CINCINNATI.—Floor space, 187,792 square feet; cubical contents, 3,568,048 cubic feet; population, 296,908; cost per cubic foot, 42 cents.

ST. LOUIS.—Floor space,——square feet; cubical contents, 5,280,500 cubic feet; population, 456,770; cost per cubic foot, 38 cents.

LOWELL.—Floor space, 90,000 square feet; cubical contents, 968,152 cubic feet; population, 82,000; cost per cubic foot, 27½ cents.

The ceremonies of dedication concluded the work of the Commissioners, and the buildings passed into the control of the City Council.

It was gratifying to the members of the Commission to see the city officials installed in their new offices each, evidently satisfied with the new surroundings, notwithstanding the strictures hastily cast upon the Commission in regard to space and location of same by an official report to the City Council, in so far as it affected a branch of the public service in his department where the unruly youths are disciplined. It would seem, however, either the critic is "hoist with his own petard," or else that the criticism of the alleged "cubby-hole" has performed the same kindly function for the critics' experienced predecessor in office, since the situation was the choice of such predecessor and the quantity of space accorded was larger than he requested.

The Commission had served according to the tenor of the resolution under which it was created "until the work is completed," and on calculation of time, at eight hours per day, had devoted one hundred and ninety-five days to business meetings, not including any time used on the lot in matter of inspection during the erection of the buildings; yet whatever might be the opinion of the individual members as to their work, they point with pleasure to the appreciation of their fellow citizens, expressed by word of mouth and through the medium of the press.

For the architects, it must be said that they attended faithfully to their duties and carried on their work with unabating zeal to the end.

For the contractors, warm recommendations are due to each and every one, whether on the buildings or in the buildings, for skill, good taste and fidelity to the trusts reposed in them.

The members of the Commission were about to sever their official relations to their city and to each other when the City Council, by resolution of March 6th, 1894, requested that the Commissioners take upon themselves the duty "to lay out, grade and curb the City Hall lot and portions of streets abutting thereon." After consideration of the request, the Commission reluctantly assumed the duty and proceeded with the work. Several schemes were suggested and one from the leading landscape gardener firm in the country adopted; this scheme, among other things, proceeded upon level lines from the front of the City Hall, which necessitated a retaining wall on Moody Street to bring the lot to grade; a change in Monument Square from the triangular shape to that of a circle, which involved the removal of the statue of Victory to a location between the City Hall and Memorial Hall. The gardeners argued that the two statues, the Ladd and Whitney monument and Victory, detracted from each other. That they were not architecturally sympathetic, and to feed the æsthetic sense should be separated. To this end steps were to be taken when a protest was filed with the Commission against the projected removal in the following form:

TO THE CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS:

The undersigned citizens of Lowell respectfully ask that they may be heard before your honorable body upon the proposed removal of the statue of Victory from its present location in Monument Square and as in duty bound will ever pray:

Charles A. Stott, William H. White, O. H. Moulton, William H. Anderson, W. S. Southworth, A. G. Cumnock, P. C. Gates, James G. Smith, Sullivan L. Ward, Frederick Lawton, John J. Colton, Edward J. Noyes, Jacob Rogers, D. B. Bartlett, A. St. John Chambré, Charles M. Williams, John A. Faulkner, Charles H. Coburn, Fred P. Marble, William H. Spalding, Francis Jewett, Emanuel J. Medina, Samuel A. Chase, Austin K. Chadwick, Benjamin Walker, George S. Cheney, G. F. Penniman, James Francis, E. T. Rowell, Frank Coburn, Harry Dunlap.



LOWELL'S VICTORY.



TARENTUM'S VICTORY.

A hearing was had as requested.

It speedily became apparent that the experience of the Commission heretofore acquired in the course of their official duties was of little avail in the presence of the new question, which seemed to involve a satisfactory construction of the maxim "*de gustibus non est disputandum.*"

The Commission pondered. History repeats itself. Tarentum had an altar and a statue of Victory; it was a female, standing on a globe with flowing garments, expanded wings and a crown of laurel in her outstretched hand. To her, admirers made their vows and bowed the knee. Julius Cæsar transferred her to Rome. Loud were the lamentations and many were the protests. She was set up in the Curia Julia and decorated with the spoils of Egypt. Constantius removed the statue, Julian restored it, Valentinian tolerated it and Gratian banished it.

Lowell has a pedestal and a statue of Victory; when set up she was decorated with roses. It was a gift to the municipality, accepted with grand ceremonies and located by the donor, in conjunction with the City Council, on land restricted in the grant to the city. The Board of Aldermen refused to ask the removal of these restrictions, which together with possible legal obstacles and the protest, led the Commission to change its contemplated action and adopt a plan which conformed to the irregular lines of the City Hall lot and leaves the monument triangle in its present condition.

The material for the walks was next considered and at a conference with the committee on streets, the committee voted to adopt for the walks outside the lot the same material which the Commission might decide upon.

A composite of granite or stone with cement was believed to be practical in the production of an artificial stone, which when laid on a suitable foundation as a protection from frosts would be enduring and becoming to the buildings. This was agreed to and the work ordered. With this the Commissioners ended their labors save the payment of outstanding bills and claims, mindful of the words,

"Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,
And every grin, so merrily, draws one out."



NEW CITY HALL.



MEMORIAL HALL.



2/6/01 E.G.

